

Teachers' pay fight boiling

by T.C. Brown

The SF State Academic Senate and two faculty unions, Congress of Faculty Associations and United Professors of California, are taking different approaches to the same goal — delaying action on a new merit salary proposal until collective bargaining elections.

The new salary schedule, presented at the California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees meetings on Sept. 23-24, would create overlapping salary steps, merit reviews, and lower the differential spread between each salary step.

Some union and senate representatives claim these revisions may be initiated without request for new funds. This could put a real pinch on across-the-board cost-of-living raises for

faculty.

On Oct. 20, the chancellor's staff met separately with CFA and UPC to discuss grievances about the pay proposal. After three hours of haggling CFA agreed — in exchange for concessions — to drop an unfair labor practice suit it had filed with the Public Employees Relations Board against the CSUC.

"We thought it better to consult rather than stonewall or ignore it (the pay proposal)," said William Crist, president of CFA.

The chancellor's staff agreed that consultation on the pay proposal and related issues will be delayed until CFA completes a survey, and that CSUC will agree to seek state funding for the pay revisions.

UPC refused to consult with the

chancellor's staff on the pay proposal and instead suggested their own 17 percent cost-of-living salary increase and initiation of a \$5.2 million dental plan for all employees.

"Consultation is not legal bargaining, and we don't want to be snookered in something which we have no control over," said Warren Kessler, President of UPC.

Both CFA and UPC plan to file unfair labor practice suits against the CSUC if action is taken on the merit pay proposal before collective bargaining elections, which are expected to be held in the spring.

Thomas Lambre, CSUC Vice-Chancellor, was satisfied that CFA would consult with him and another meeting is scheduled for Monday.

"UPC is sticking its head in the sand and ignoring it (consultation),"

Lambre said. "It's just absurd."

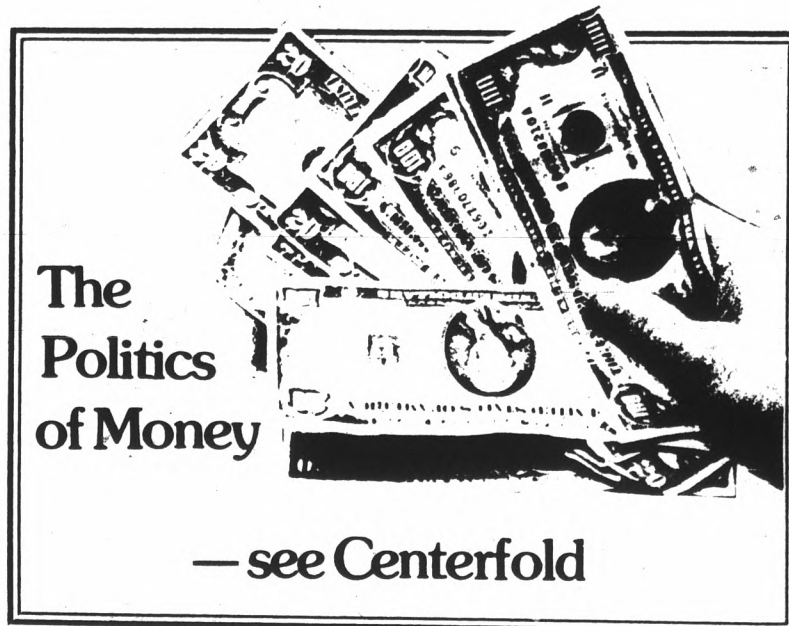
UPC's Kessler said the union is still calling for the removal of Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke from office.

"Some trustees would follow the chancellor to Moscow in a blizzard," Kessler said.

Last night the Academic Senate held an open meeting for San Francisco State faculty at the campus University Club to discuss the salary proposal. Those attending were disappointed that only 30 faculty and administrators showed, but everyone there agreed that a protest should be lodged with the chancellor.

"We should take a very firm stand because I am afraid that some of the anger has subsided, and there may be a feeling (with management) that they

—see page 4



San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Bicycles a cinch to steal

by D'Arcy Fallon

The \$1,000 custom-built bike, stolen earlier this month from a bike rack in front of the gym, probably was sold to a good owner, someone who could see it was a thing of quality. It was a steal — most likely it was bought for \$60.

According to Public Safety Officer Larry Mirch, campus police receive five to seven stolen bicycle reports each week. Six arrests have been made since the beginning of the semester. Most of the thefts, said Mirch, were committed by juveniles with prior theft records.

He said there doesn't appear to be a bike theft ring on campus because most of the crimes appear to be unrelated.

"They're skilled enough at their little art to know what the black market price is and where to sell them. We've been unable to recover any bikes. The kids know their rights and aren't willing to burn their sources," he said.

He estimated that a \$200 Peugeot sells for about \$50 on the black market.

He said that police haven't been able to follow up on the thefts, because they haven't the manpower or the money.

"They usually come on the bus, get off at 19th and Holloway, pick up the bike and ride it away."

The best place to lock a bike, he said, is in a crowded bike rack because a thief has a hard time working around a lot of congested metal. When a bike is locked to a single pole it is easy to cut the lock with a bolt cutter, he said, adding that case-hardened locks — locks with a harder outer layer — are a deterrent to thieves with bolt cutters.

After the police report is filed, Mirch said juveniles caught stealing are taken downtown to Juvenile Hall.

Many of them are out on the streets the same day they're arrested, he said.

Assistant District Attorney Peter Hanson said there is a strong pre-

— see page 11



Photo by Jan Brownman

Pumpkin people

The rabbit looked as if she didn't like being upstaged by the villain, and the villain looked a little smug. But it was all for a good cause — the UNICEF Pumpkin Parade, with scads of kids in costume, at The Cannery last weekend.

It's not like this on every campus

SF State president is alone at the top

by Jonathan Ames

Paul who?

That is the question asked by many SF State students when asked to name the person in charge of the university. SF State President Paul F. Romberg is in fact one of the least accessible presidents in the California State University and Colleges system.

A telephone survey of the other 18 CSUC campuses reveals that many presidents hold open office hours, meet informally with students and make public appearances on a regular basis.

An informal Phoenix survey showed that 17 out of 25 students have never heard of President Romberg. And, of that same 25, only one has ever seen Romberg in what she described as "only a glimpse."

"Given President Romberg's schedule nothing like that is under consideration here at (SF) State," said Don Scoble, director of university relations, speaking of the situation on other campuses.

There are other campuses where the presidents are much less accessible to student scrutiny. But most CSUC presidents seem to be within relatively easy reach of the average student.

Margaret Heinan, editor of the Daily Collegian at Fresno State, said President Harold Haak has open office hours from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. every Thursday. Heinan said this has been Haak's policy ever since he came to the university last spring.

"When I went by his office to see what kind of turnout he was getting, there were only a couple people waiting to see him," said Heinan.

"However, I think overall, the students are very pleased with the program. They talk to him about grades, teachers, alienation on campus, anything. They like the idea of being able to go straight to the top and cutting through all the usual bureaucratic red-tape," she said.

Scoble insists that policy is not feasible at SF State.

"If a student is seeking an answer to a problem that can be solved by another administrator, we will refer him to that administrator," said Scoble. "That's why we have a dean of students."

"There is no way that President Romberg can deal with the problems of 24,000 individual students, 3,000 faculty members, the Board of Trustees, his immediate staff and keep the place running at the same time. That's why he has other administrators."

Scoble told the Phoenix that it would be at least three weeks before a reporter could see Romberg.

Phoenix made three attempts to contact Romberg through his intermediary, Scoble, this week.

On the third try, late Wednesday afternoon, Scoble explained Romberg's lack of comment this way: "I wish you had called me earlier in the day when I could have spoken with him (Romberg). But he has left for the day now, and will not be in tomorrow."

However, Phoenix had called University Relations that morning to obtain Romberg's opinion.

In contrast, David Holmstrom, public affairs director at Sonoma State, said President Peter Diamandopoulos "does a fantastic job of student relations."

"He holds open office hours every two weeks from 4:30 p.m. to whenever he runs out of students," said Holmstrom. "He gets a pretty good student turnout, but the conversation is not really heated because we are a very quiet campus."

Holmstrom also said Diamandopoulos recently went to the dorms and had dinner with the students.

"He has made several appearances at noon in the student union, and he also makes joint appearances with the AS president in a kind of open forum," he said.

Holmstrom added that Diamandopoulos may have reached the "epitome of good student relations when he recently married a student presently attending Sonoma State."

According to the Long Beach State public affairs office, President Steven Horn also holds weekly open office hours, varying from 30 minutes to several hours depending on the response.

The situation is similar at Dominguez Hills State where President Donald Gerth has open office hours every Tuesday for both students and faculty.

Some presidents, while not holding regularly scheduled office hours, meet with students on a more informal basis.

Jacob Frankel, president of Bakersfield State, has a "verbal open-door policy with the students," said Dee Williams of the Bakersfield public affairs office.

President W. Lloyd Johns of Sacramento State, a campus of 21,222 students, also "has no formal set of open office hours," said Chuck McFadden of the public affairs department.

"However, he is very accessible to the students. He goes out on the campus often — he's a very approachable type of guy," he said.

Other university presidents hold regular meetings with campus media. President Ellis McCune of Cal State-

— see page 13

In This Issue

Rising housing costs are changing the character of Haight-Ashbury. See page 3

Researchers explore problems of gays in the suburbs. See page 4 for the last part in a series.

This Week 2 Arts 14,15
Insight 3 Sports 16,17
Editorials 5 Backwords 18
Election Preview 10,11

New dean surveys academia

by Barbara Leal

The walls of his office are still unadorned after two months, but every inch of surface space in the room is covered with stacks of papers. A half-finished cup of coffee sits forgotten in the middle of this orderly chaos.

Mike Lunine, SF State's new dean of undergraduate studies, is still too busy 'getting the feel of the place' to impress his personal stamp upon the physical surroundings.

With a background in philosophy and political science, he has taught in several universities, including Kent State and the University of Istanbul, and has been involved in educational administration since 1961.

He is a congenial man with a sense of humor and a deep concern with the question, 'What is a good education?'

Question: I understand that you have a special interest in honors programs, interdisciplinary programs and what you call 'social change through education.' Is that right?

Answer: Yes. I should say I'm interested in honors programs as I have redefined them.

I've long felt that honors is too narrowly defined in terms of grade point average and other so-called objective criteria like American College Tests and Scholastic Aptitude Tests.

There's a wing within the honors movement to redefine honors more operationally, fusing it with experimentalism and bringing in new kinds of students.

In the program I helped design at Kent State, for example, the designation 'honor student' was awarded only after the student had done certain things.

Q: Such as?

A: Individual honors work, honors sections of particular courses, interdisciplinary colloquia at all four levels, senior projects—after a student had done these kinds of things, then we'd call him or her an honor student.

Interviews with the students were a big part of it. We were interested in experiences other than the purely academic, and much more elusive than the obvious scores. Work, travel, creative work, communicativeness and some kind of demonstrated interest in causes larger than the self—a whole set of criteria which I think are terribly important, whether in honors education, education in general, or just being a human being.

At Kent State the honors program became a Siamese-twin affair—the honors college and the experimental college.

Q: Would you define experimental college?

A: I mean a college that provides a home or umbrella for new programs—women's studies, environmental studies,

third world studies—a college without a faculty of its own, but which offers courses, programs and cultural activities.

Q: Isn't that pretty similar to what we have here?

A: Yes, there's a great deal of it going on here. In fact, one of the things that attracted me here was the tremendous vitality and variety of interdisciplinary, that is cross-school and cross-departmental, activities.

I believe this school is outstanding in the country in having a number of forms and styles of interdisciplinary work, especially in the form of interdisciplinary minors. The most recent example, perhaps, is a religious studies minor which I think is close to being approved. That is, religious studies not in a theological but a sectarian sense—the historical, philosophical, sociological and literary aspects.

Q: Were our interdisciplinary programs the main thing that prompted you to come here from Ohio?

A: I had a special interest in this university. It's a public university in an urban setting with a marvelously complex and diverse student body, in a part of the country that is cosmopolitan and heterogeneous if not heterodox.

In addition, my job here deals with undergraduate education and general education, both of which I'm deeply committed to.

Q: How does our general education program differ from others?

A: The one in the process of emerging here is a remarkably ambitious program. I don't think any part of it is unique to SF State, but I don't know of any other place that has all the elements of our new GE program in the same configuration.

That is, a distribution of liberal arts and sciences and then in upper division, at segment three—which sounds sort of entomological, doesn't it?—relationships of knowledge. And intertwined with this is ethnic studies—cultural diversity awareness, a 'world view' imperative.

It's not just a one-year program as some general education programs are, but an ambitious program that engages the student over his entire university experience.

What this suggests to me is a redefinition of liberal arts.

Q: Would you explain that?

A: It comes down to the question of what is a good and useful and humane education. The question is, is it possible to retain what's elegant and 'aristocratic'—in the Greek sense of 'the best'—in liberal arts education, and translate that to a much different social and cultural set of circumstances.

I'd like to see a curriculum that would combine a classical approach—one with a serious conviction about the importance of good taste, good analytical style and good communication—with an active commitment to the study of contemporary and probably universal problems like scarcity of resources, war and peace, dissent, sexism.

In a multi-purpose university like this the question becomes, what can be the commonality of values and experience for students and faculty alike. And one of the channels to improve the sense of commonality of values and activities and goals is our old friend general education.

Q: Would you explain what you meant by "social change through education"?

A: By helping people get a college education and degree, which may be essential for social mobility, we're participating in a traditional way of social change. And here we have a greater variety of people who, in most places, wouldn't be in college in such numbers.

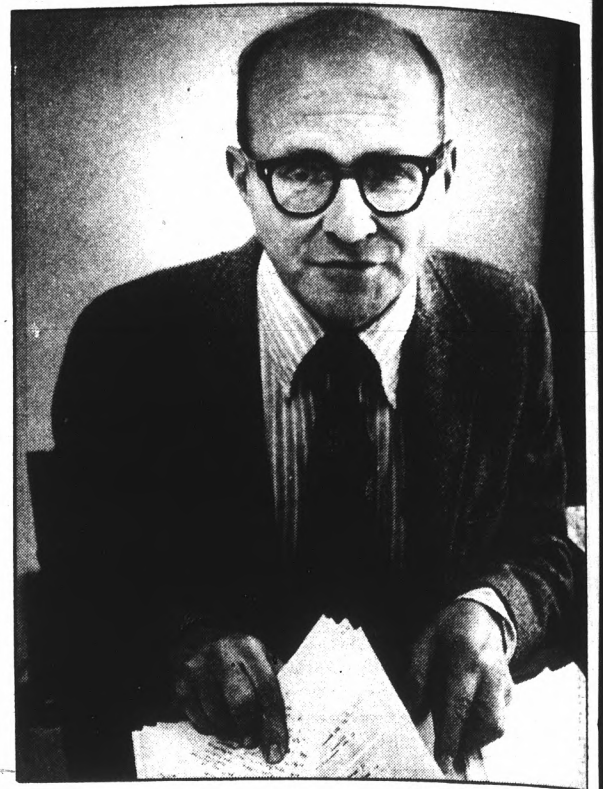


Photo by Jan Browne

Mike Lunine, new dean of Undergraduate Studies

Q: You mean just because we're educating people of diverse backgrounds, we're working toward social change?

A: I'm not thinking of revolutionary change but of social change that would make for differences in the status and role of various powerless groups of people, like old people, migratory workers, women and children.

Q: Will such change result merely because certain groups are getting a college education, or because of the type of education they're getting?

A: We hope that it will be a certain kind of education, so that the values that infuse their efforts are not strictly values of competition and acquisition, or what's been called the preoccupation with the first person singular.

Q: So you think that education in general should play a stronger role in helping people develop a different value system.

A: Yes. The traditional academic value system is one of a strange combination of hyperindividualism and sharing and collaborating; you have to bounce ideas off each other, or bounce creative efforts off each other. That's a whole different way of life from hypercompetition-acquisition.

It's not just a process; it's an ethic. It's also a bunch of tacit assumptions about the possibilities of the human condition and how people might live their lives.

I think the general education program, as we make it work, will eventually have some small but real consequence in terms of how some people will live their lives. And if enough of them live their lives in a more intelligent and compassionate way, that will make for sound social change.

If each person is a little less racist and sexist and violent, that's another kind of social change.

It's an ambitious program. We're trying to do a very difficult thing in a very difficult time and a difficult place—so it's going to be hard.

But that's all the more reason to do it.

This Week

today, oct. 30

Christian Students meets every Monday from noon to 1 p.m. in Student Union B114. All students welcome.

AS Performing Arts screens Hal Ashby's "Being There," starring Peter Sellers, at 4 and 7 p.m. today and tomorrow in the Barbary Coast. Admission is \$1.50 general and \$1 with student ID.

Fertility awareness class to review natural birth-control methods begins the first of four two-hour sessions today in the Student Health Center's library conference room. Classes will be held from noon to 2 p.m. today, Nov. 13, Nov. 20 and Dec. 4. There is a \$10 fee, payable at the first meeting.

Darth Vader (David Prowse) un.masks in the McKenna Theater at 7 p.m. Admission is \$2 general, \$1 for students.

Public forum on "The Election of a President: 1980," noon to 1 p.m. in HLL 362. Professors Dwight Simpson, Kay Lawson and Ralph Goldman will speak.

Big band jazz featuring the SF State jazz ensemble from noon to 2 p.m. in the Barbary Coast. Free.

friday, oct. 31

Chinese movie festival in HLL 154 from 3 to 7 p.m. \$1 general admission.

Canteen Corp. provides a Halloween treat—free cold drinks from all vending areas—today from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Pumpkin carving contest sponsored by Student Union. Programs from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Student Union plaza. Free pumpkin, bring your own knife.

The School of Creative Arts' production of "The House of Blue Leaves," winner of the 1970-71 Drama Critics' Circle Award for Best American Play, opens today. Shows today and tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the Little Theater with a matinee at 2 p.m. Sunday. Admission is \$3 general.

sunday, nov. 2

The Jewish Holidays, Jewish Customs class has been rescheduled for today at 7 p.m. at Young Israel, 25th Avenue and Moraga Street. Rabbi Mordechai Ridenow will be the instructor.

wednesday, nov. 5

Jonathan Omer-man, editor of the Shefa Quarterly, will speak on "The Psychic Struggle: Seeking Reconciliation Between the Jewish Intellectual and Religious Life" in Student Union B112 at 3:30 p.m. Free.

School of Creative Arts screens "Germany, A Pale Mother," a film about the struggles of a woman and her child during and after World War II in Germany. Showtime is 8 p.m. in McKenna Theater and tickets are \$2 general, \$1.25 for students, faculty, staff, alumni and senior citizens.

Alvah Bessie, novelist and scriptwriter, will speak at 12:30 p.m. in the Blakeslee Room. Free.

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short courses

Batch SESS Intro/Conversion II

Discusses the differences between SPSS v. 3 and 7 (on the CDC 3150 and 3300) and SPSS v. 8 (on the incoming CYBER 170/730). Basic familiarity with SPSS required.

Nov. 5, 2 - 3:30PM OAD 106 Will Lautenberger

CYBER FORTRAN Conversion II CDC 3150 ANSI to CYBER FORTRAN IV

Compares ANSI FORTRAN on the CDC 3150 and 3300 with FORTRAN on the incoming CYBER 170/730 and demonstrates the use of a software package for performing this conversion on the new computer. Knowledge of FORTRAN necessary.

Nov. 4, 2 - 3:30PM OAD 106 Bill Collado

CYBER FORTRAN Conversion III

CYBER FORTRAN IV to CYBER FORTRAN V 177 ANSI Standard

Demonstrates the use of a software conversion aid package to perform the conversion of a program from FORTRAN IV to FORTRAN V on the incoming CYBER 170/730. Knowledge of FORTRAN necessary.

Nov. 11, 2 - 3:30PM OAD 106 Bill Collado

CYBER COBOL Conversion: CDC 3150 ANSI to CYBER COBOL V

Compares ANSI COBOL on the CDC 3150 and 3300 with COBOL V on the incoming CYBER 170/730 and demonstrates the use of a software package on the new computer to perform the conversion. Knowledge of COBOL required.

Nov. 12, 3 - 4:30PM OAD 106 Bill Collado, Flor Buenaño

RSTS Series II: Intermediate RSTS

Introduction to common system programs on the PDP 11/70 such as QUE, SYSTAT, PIP, MONFY and TRYSET. Overview of compilers and editors available. Knowledge of basics onto the computer required.

Oct. 30, 12:30 - 2:30PM HLL 383 Alan Weatherhead

RSTS Series III: Advanced RSTS

Covers optimization and debugging techniques for BASIC-PLUS batch processing on the PDP 11/70. Knowledge of BASIC-PLUS on the PDP 11/70 required.

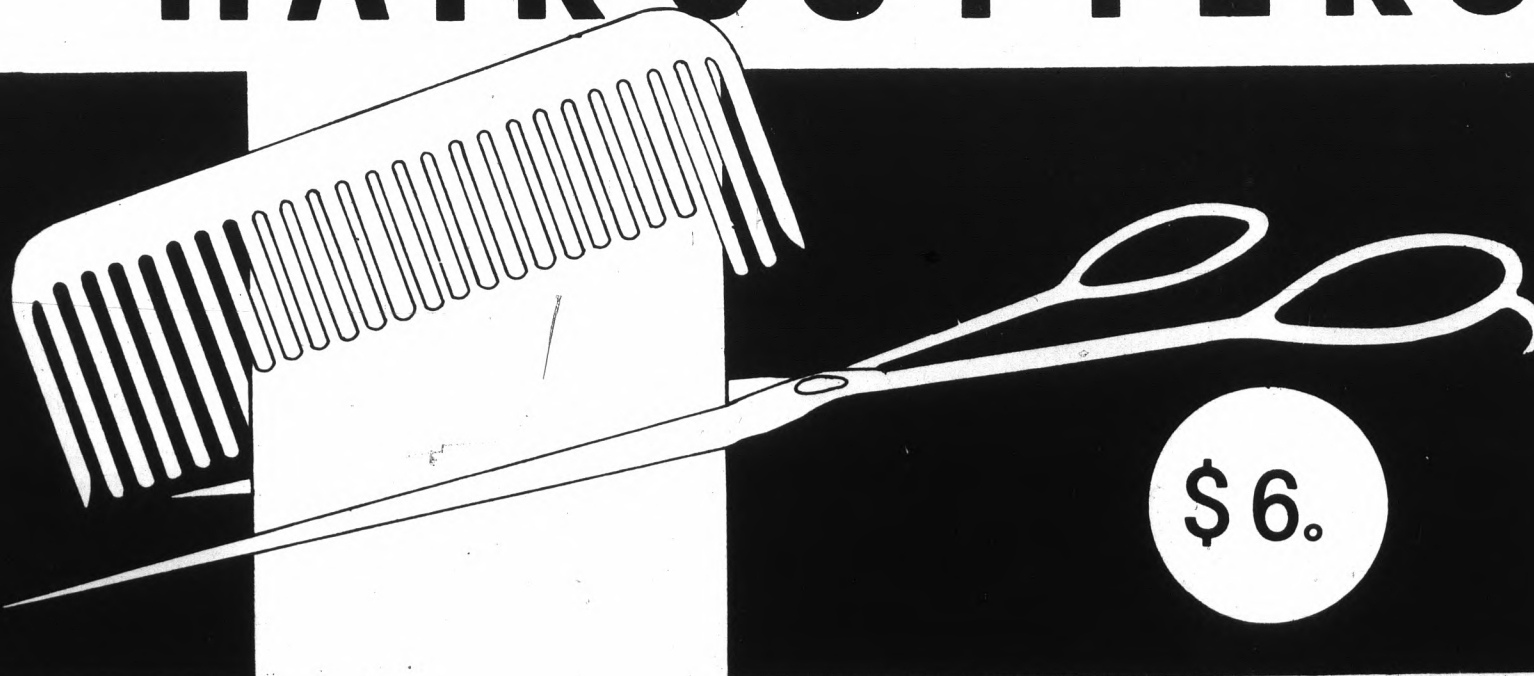
Nov. 13, 12:30 - 2:30PM HLL 383 Alan Weatherhead

RSTS Series IV: RSTS Internals

Discusses the internal operations and organization of the RSTS/E operating system on the PDP 11/70. Covers concepts such as MFD, UFI, swapping, priority and runburst. Familiarity with PDP 11/70 helpful but not required.

Nov. 20, 12:30 - 2:30PM HLL 383 Alan Weatherhead

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HAIGHT

Haight-Ashbury hangs tough

by Karen Franklin

The Haight - Ashbury where everyone does his people obscure the overall for decades to hold its own estate speculators.

district is known as a wild and crazy place own thing. The colorful, highly visible street-character of a neighborhood that has fought against the city and its hospitals and real estate speculators.

Back in the late 1950s, city planners decided to build a freeway through Golden Gate Park's Panhandle, raze old houses in the Haight and construct modern apartments.

For the next 20 years, residents fought this plan. Though they succeeded in saving the Haight, many are now being forced out as chic shops and restored Victorians bring an influx of young, middle-class whites capable of paying exorbitant rents.

Haight Street has thrived since the 1880s, when bars, hotels, restaurants and lively stables sprang up next to Golden Gate Park. During the Gay '90s the Haight became a fashionable alternative to Nob Hill, and fun-lovers from all over the city rode the street cars to Chutes, an amusement park between Clayton and Cole streets.

The advent of automobiles gradually lessened Haight Street's importance as a route to the park, and the Haight became a quiet, residential neighborhood.

The war for survival began.

The first battle raged from 1962 to 1966, as residents fought the city's plan to build a freeway through their neighborhood.

Residents won that battle, and round two began. Developers came into the Haight and bought Victorians - built around the turn of the century - with the goal of tearing them down and constructing apartment buildings.

The flower children's sudden arrival postponed their plans.

"Around '67 and '68, thousands of white, middle-class young people flocked to the Haight, creating a demand for rental housing," said Calvin Welch, a long-time neighborhood activist.

Welch said groups of hippies pooled their money for flats in Victorians, like the gays today, thereby increasing the amount of rent owners could charge. "Blacks were bid out, because 10 hippies could pay more," said Welch. "The buildings were absentee owned, rents were high, and no profits were put back into the buildings."

But the hippie influx led to other problems.

"The drug trip was very heavy," Welch said. "There was everything from acid and grass to speed and heroin. The cops used the Haight as a free-fire zone. They liked to smash hippie heads. It was mean streets."

Rene Cazenave, another early activist, recalled the "anti-smack war" led by the Black Panthers around 1970.

"There were three Black Panther houses in upper Ashbury, and a lot of black-white cooperation to get smack off the streets," Cazenave said. The extra-legal war against pushers saw cars and apartments burned and one dealer was killed.

In 1971, city planners mounted their next offensive against the Haight. Mayor Joseph Alioto's Select Committee to Restore the Haight-Ashbury had grand plans for what Welch described as old-style urban renewal.

"They wanted to tear it all down and build new stuff," he said.

But the plan backfired. Residents became more determined than ever to save their neighborhood and succeeded in having it rezoned residential in 1972, thereby limiting developers' options.

Destruction was still on the agenda.

This time the threat was hospital expansion. To the north of the Haight is St. Mary's, and UC San Francisco lies southwest.

These two hospitals took over as many as a thousand housing units by condemning them and then claiming them under eminent domain, Welch said.

Haight residents waged a three-year battle to contain the hospitals. It ended in 1975 when the UC regents agreed not to expand further, limiting UCSF to 3.5 million square feet. St. Mary's Hospital was forced to return to the public some houses it had seized.

The Haight-Ashbury was at this time an integrated neighborhood with 44 percent black residents and 39 percent white. Nine out of 10 families earned less than \$15,000 a year. Renters lived in 80 percent of the housing and only 12 percent was owner-occupied.

Just as everything seemed about to settle down, speculators invaded the Haight. Speculators started buying Victorians, holding onto them for a few years and reselling them at astronomical prices.

In June 1974 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors designated the upper Ashbury - roughly bounded by Stanyan, Waller, Ashbury and 17th streets - as a Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RAP) area, eligible for federal loans to bring housing up to code.

The RAP program aided speculators by allowing people to buy houses, borrow money to renovate, evict tenants and then rent expensive remodeled units or resell at much higher prices.

"We knew that sooner or later people would discover Victorians," Welch lamented. "They simply do not build houses like this anymore."

"The middle class is moving back to the cities from the suburbs and displacing racial minorities and older people," he said. "The problem is no longer amenable to a neighborhood solution."

"If present trends continue, unless you are very wealthy you are not going to be able to live in San Francisco," he said. "The town is small enough that it could become nothing but an upper middle-class fortress."

Welch said a gay influx into the Haight beginning around 1975 has contributed to the problem there, and that the city could go belly-up like New York if immigration continues unchecked.

Insight

PHOENIX

Thursday, Oct. 30, 1980

3

David Weissman of Supervisor Harry Britt's office said gay people are being scapegoated for a nationwide problem of "gentrification" in which the middle class moves into inner cities and displaces the poor.

Michael Steinberg of the San Francisco Tenants Union confirmed that low income, minority and older people are being forced out of the Haight.

Rents are going up at least as fast as before rent control was instituted, Weissman said. RAP, vacancy decontrol provisions and the fact that tenants have only 30 days to protest unfair rent hikes contribute to this, he said.

Nick Lederer of the Haight-Ashbury Senior Center agreed that older people are moving out of the Haight.

"We're getting calls from seniors whose rents have been raised, and we can't relocate them because there is no affordable housing available," he said.

Nancy Kellum-Rose, librarian at the Park Branch library for 4 years, said she has noticed an influx of young, childless people into the Haight.

"The apartment house next to the library was all black when I started working here," she said. "Now it's mostly gays and singles. I know of three or

four black families in that building who have moved to Oakland."

The rents on Haight Street storefronts are escalating at least as fast as are housing rents.

"There's a mentality that merchants are all wealthy and leisurely, have expensive houses and are exploiting workers," said Pablo Heising, who works at the Haight Street Book Shop, a small store that rents for \$900 a month. "Actually, most live on this street and are renters."

One-third of the property between Central Avenue and Stanyan Street has sold at least once since 1976, and rents increase with each sale. A store in the 1700 block which sold for \$49,500 in 1974 went for \$150,000 three years later; one in the 1300 block sold for \$46,000 in 1972 and \$172,000 in 1978.

Because of increased rents, "there has been a shift from small, low-volume neighborhood-oriented services to larger volume, entertainment businesses," said Kellum-Rose.

Along with economic woes, the Haight is facing more alcoholics, more rapes and more anti-gay assaults, according to Kellum-Rose.

"Recently I have been hassled as a woman more," she said. "These young alcoholic guys are somewhat threatening. They're more aggressive."

"The pattern of violence in the Haight is kind of interesting," she continued. "Gay guys get jumped on Haight Street, whereas women have trouble on the darker, quieter streets and near the Panhandle."

All problems aside, Thom Blanding, who with partner Neil Drummond has been selling plants on Haight Street for two years, said the 20 or 30 new businesses set up during that time are doing well. Junk shops, he said, are being replaced by gift shops. Blanding thinks the Haight will always be unique.

"It'll be wonderful," he said. "It's not going to be like any other neighborhood, like Union, Polk or Castro."

The Haight belongs to the PEOPLE

Renovation plans stymied

The Haight-Ashbury district got unwanted attention recently when an Examiner headline warned: "Thugs Terrorize the Haight."

Furious Haight residents say the mindless media blew a brick-throwing incident out of proportion. But as the Haight emerges from one era and enters another, growing pains are causing some tension there.

Merchants in fashionable new shops resent drinking, drug sales, panhandling and spray painting outside their stores.

Street people, on the other hand, resent pressure to move on. And their belief that the poor are being forced out of the Haight is reflected in their graffiti.

In a recent call for a "spray paint graffiti contest," anarchists included such categories as "best personal attack on a real estate speculator," "most alienated" and "best anti-landlord."

The Mindless Thugs Association, a takeoff on a merchant's labeling of graffiti artists as mindless thugs, issued a leaflet warning merchants: "You are tolerated only inasmuch as you provide a genuine service for the Haight community. Street people are part of the community. . . . So think - do you deserve a brick today?"

The flier was wrapped around a brick and thrown through a window at Piccadilly Antiques. Previously Kevin Simonite of Piccadilly's had organized a private patrol of the area, saying Park Station police patrols were insufficient. The patrol was cancelled when it was deemed ineffec-

tive.

"It took me six months to clear the front of the store from dope dealing," said Simonite. "We don't need the social problems of the world. We're not equipped to handle them. Ninety percent of neighborhood people don't shop on this street and won't until we get rid of the riffraff."

Another anarchists target is William J. Sepatis' law firm at Haight and Clayton streets. Sepatis angered many residents when he posted a \$300 reward for information on graffiti artists and window breakers, under the auspices of a bogus "Haight-Ashbury Merchants Association."

Gayle Duckart, head of the genuine merchant's group - part of the Haight-Ashbury Improvement Association - said Sepatis' group is a one-man affair and is not registered as a non-profit corporation.

After a brick sailed through Duckart's shop, the Haight Street Deli, during a merchants' meeting attended by District Attorney Arlo Smith, the Chamber of Commerce offered a \$500 reward.

Bricks and graffiti have been less visible for several weeks, and Simonite credits the chamber's reward, saying, "Those people would turn their own mother in for that kind of money."

Simonite is confident that "high rents will chase out the bums."

But the Thugs disagree. Warned their leaflet: "We resist your attempts to create a bourgeois clone zone in our neighborhood."

-Karen Franklin



Bias against gays affects services

by Karen Franklin

"Are you gay?" was one of the first questions the doctor asked. "Yes," answered the man with the flu, complaining of abdominal pains.

The doctor proceeded to give the man a double colostomy, a surgical procedure that was later reversed by another doctor who determined that the man's only health problem had been the flu.

Believing his civil liberties had been abridged because of his sexual orientation, the man took his case to CHEER, the Center for Homosexual Education, Evaluation and Research, in SF State's psychology building.

CHEER is working on a 5-year project funded with \$600,000 from the National Institute for Mental Health to study anti-gay discrimination.

"There is no question that discrimination occurs," said Michael Shively, the civil liberties project (CLIB) coordinator. "This is a descriptive study. We do narrative interviews and describe the varying scenarios, the possible outcomes and what civil liberties are abridged."

Ten file drawers in CHEER's airy, fifth-floor office are filled with neatly bound case reports from the 598 subjects interviewed.

More than half the cases involve employment discrimination. The rest concern discrimination by a wide variety of institutions including the military, businesses and professional services.

Respondents were solicited by word-of-mouth, advertisements in gay newspapers and bars and referrals from professionals and fliers. Not all respondents are gay.

"Sometimes people don't get a job because they are perceived to be gay," Shively explained. "Men are seen as feminine or women as masculine and they are assumed to be gay. That's not always the case."

Project researcher Petra Liljestrand cited one example in which a bank supervisor was denied a pay raise because he was considered effeminate.

Gays: A struggle for justice

Last in a series

"He had a liberal way of dress and wore shoes that matched his suit," Liljestrand said. "Other employees considered them to be clothes worn by faggots. His supervisor said he had no apparent girlfriends or interest in women."

Respondents were primarily well-educated white men, according to Shively. Because of their privileged position in society, said Shively, these people are not used to facing discrimination, so they are immediately outraged in these situations.

Women, non-white people and blue collar workers who are homosexual, he said, are more likely to be accustomed to discrimination.

Many of the women who did respond had experienced discrimination in the military, from police or in child custody cases.

Attorney Donna Hitches said discrimination against gay parents continues to occur in child custody cases. Hitches, director of the Lesbian Rights Project, said that group has handled eight cases this year in which lesbian mothers were being denied custody.

"We're generally winning custody cases, but it depends a lot on the county and particular judges," she said. "In about a third of the cases they grant lesbian mothers custody but order them to live apart from their lovers. Gay fathers are told not to have lovers present during visitations."

Entrapment by police is another form of discrimination against gays men.

Liljestrand recalled an incident in which a respondent was arrested during a raid on an east coast bathhouse.

"There was one big steam room," she said. "He wasn't doing

anything, but was one of 14 arbitrarily picked out and busted. He was convicted of sodomy and was afraid his family would find out, and he would lose his job."

CLIB findings will be released next April. Then CHEER plans to put out a handbook instructing people who think their rights have been abridged on how to take appropriate action.

Shively said discrimination is more subtle than it used to be.

"Once upon a time people felt they had a moral obligation to get rid of homosexuals," he said. "They still feel that way but they're not saying it."

Although interviews were collected in San Francisco and New York City, the conflicts documented had often occurred elsewhere.

"When people are discriminated against they close up shop and move, usually to the coasts," Shively explained. He said they often end up in cities such as San Francisco which is perceived as more tolerant.

Two years ago, according to attorney Don Knutson of Gay Rights Advocates, "the California Supreme Court ruled that an employer cannot fire somebody because they come out of the closet."

"The court relied on the labor code and ruled that coming out of the closet is a political act necessary to securing civil rights," Knutson, legal counsel for CLIB, explained.

"The ruling doesn't apply if you are found out," he said. "It's ludicrous that society protects those who come out and not those who stay in the closet."

Rick Johnson of Gay Legal Referral Service said about a dozen complaints of employment discrimination against gays are reported to that office each month. But because of a 2-year-old city ordinance prohibiting such discrimination, most of the calls come from surrounding communities rather than San Francisco itself, he said.

Enrollment figures increased, but fewer first-time freshman

Preliminary enrollment figures for this semester indicate a slight increase in the number of students attending SF State over the previous two semesters.

Total enrollment this semester, according to fourth-week figures compiled by the campus Institutional Research office, is 24,131, up from 23,274 last semester and 23,719 in the fall 1979 semester.

SF State's full-time equivalent number is 17,738 for this semester, up from 17,429 last fall.

The FTE, which determines funding for universities, schools and departments, is determined by multiplying the total number of units for courses offered by the total number of students, and dividing by 15 — the full-time academic load average for the CSUC system.

Undergraduate enrollment is up from 18,061 last fall to 18,391 this semester. Though continuing student enrollment in the graduate division is up from 3,177 to 3,338, the number of new and returning graduate students who have been absent one semester or more is down.

Director of Admissions and Records Charles Stone said that based on the figures there has been an increase of approximately 3 percent in the number of continuing students and 5 percent more newly admitted students than expected this semester, which means a higher percentage of accepted applicants decided to attend school here. The first-time freshman enrollment however, dropped to 1,640 from 1,765 last fall.

Although all data has not been compiled by Institutional Research, the early unofficial estimate is usually close to the final figures.

These figures show that there are 10,494 part-time students and 13,637 full-time students.

Institutional Research unofficially estimates that the campus population is comprised of 57.9 percent women and 42.1 percent men, continuing a trend of women's outnumbering men that began in 1974.

Fracchia may face lawsuit

— from page 1

Theological Union in Berkeley, at which Fracchia is working on a Master of Arts degree in historical theology, said, "Members of the faculty in the area (of Fracchia's studies) are quite concerned." He said Fracchia entered the master's program there in September 1979.

Welch said, "Plagiarism is something we heartily disapprove of."

The school is private with about 115 students in the master's degree program who each pay \$1,800 tuition per year, and another 250 students studying for Ph.D. degrees who each pay \$3,600 per year.

Elizabeth Over, assistant dean and common registrar, said the program

can be completed in four years, but not fewer than two. She said the plagiarism charges were discussed at a faculty meeting.

Paul Rosenberg, who wrote the letter to the Examiner about the second article in California Living, said he has got a great deal of attention. "I had no idea all this was going to happen when I wrote the letter."

In that letter he wrote, "We were disturbed that the description of Isaac's shooting was lifted almost word for word from page 255 of Marberry's masterpiece."

Harold Silverman, associate editor of the Examiner, said, "It confuses me. Why couldn't he attribute? It only takes 30 seconds." He said the Exam-

iner will probably run the Rosenberg letter as a reaction letter. Silverman said, "Our responsibility is to our readers. The primary issue here is the accuracy (of the article); the secondary issue is our relationship with Fracchia." He also said the deadline pressure mentioned by Fracchia did not originate with them. "There are no assignments at California Living, so there is no deadline pressure."

Lizanne Leyburn, editor of Performing Arts magazine, in which the first article appeared, said, "We're not accepting any more (articles) from him."

"It's sad and embarrassing...we bought his article on faith," said Leyburn.

Faculty unions stall salary action

— from page 1

can do this to us," said Bernice Biggs, a Senate Faculty Affairs Committee member and local representative of UPC.

Julian Randolph, a member of the Academic Senate, said that the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in Sacramento — the committee that must review the proposal — was flabbergasted when he heard about it.

"He said it was ridiculous and he

would bring all he had to bear to defeat it," Randolph said.

Provost Lawrence Ianni said he did not know SF State President Paul F. Rosenberg's opinion about the pay proposal.

When asked who the parent group for the proposal was, Ianni replied that he did not believe the full Council of Presidents had discussed the matter.

"You could say it (the proposal) is a bastard," Ianni said.

A faculty opinion poll, initiated by

the SF State Academic Senate last week, will be presented to the state Academic Senate on Wednesday along with the resolution adopted at last night's meeting.

The resolution calls for the chancellor to defer action on the proposed pay change until an agent is elected and negotiations can take place with that agent. It also asks that the senate continue to consult on possible new improved salaries with the chancellor and other interested parties.

MONDAYS ARE COLLEGE DAYS



The Super-Cutters



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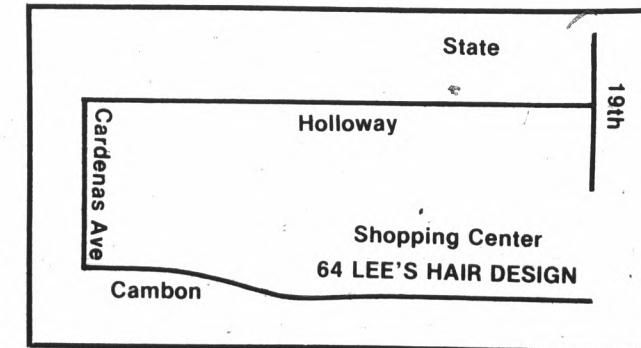
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NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY

Opinion

The great North-South dialogue

California: Split the difference

There is a Northern California prejudice against Southern California — more specifically San Francisco against Los Angeles. This is a prejudice that does not really exist in the lower half of the state.

Although I was born and raised "down South," I now proudly consider myself a haughty San Franciscan. One who subscribes to the belief that intelligent life doesn't exist south of Monterey.

Several weeks ago I was having lunch at a favorite Chinatown hangout. It is one of those places where the customers must sit on low stools and are abused — mentally and sometimes physically — by the waiter. And of course everyone is expected to tip heavily.

Because the restaurant is always crowded, the customers must share tables with people they have never met. Such was the case on the afternoon I was eating lunch.

Fortunately, the gentleman with whom I had to share was a very congenial type. "Do you eat here often?" he asked.

"Yes," I replied.

Somehow the conversation took a strange twist to place of birth.

"Are you originally from San Francisco?" I asked.

"Yes, how about you?"

"No. I moved here from L.A. about a year ago," I tossed out casually.

At this he slowly looked up from his steaming hot bowl of beef won ton soup, a small piece of soggy lettuce dangling from his lower lip, and asked, "Waiter! Can I be moved to another table, please?"

Then a smile crossed his face. He had been joking. Or had he? Well, we finished our lunches in a friendly manner at any rate.

The comedy in all of this of course is that the prevailing senti-



Jonathan Ames

ment has no basis in fact. Los Angeles has many things going for it, and has several things that San Francisco does not. Why then will the mere mention of the initials L.A. cause a man to almost lose his lunch or Giants fans to commit homicide? And furthermore, are these violent responses necessarily bad?

When you talk about L.A. you have to include San Diego under that heading. Although San Diego is now the second largest city in the state, it is really nothing more than a large suburb of that monolith to the north.

league baseball teams, a pro basketball team, a pro football team, a pro hockey team, and two major college football and basketball teams, all within easy distance of their respective off-ramps.

And of course, there are movies. Very few films, either foreign or domestic, have opened anywhere without a run in an L.A. theater. There is also the stage. Although the quality is often disputable, it still thrives.

L.A. is a city of personalities. Hollywood Boulevard, the Sunset Strip and Beverly Hills all

live his whole life in L.A. and come into contact only with people of the same class and race. In San Francisco the inhabitants congregate.

In addition, San Francisco has better public transportation and certainly better air quality than L.A. Most people agree that restaurants and theaters are also better.

So what are we left with after all this? Certainly no conclusive evidence of one city being better than the other. But I think there is a clue to the reason many San Franciscans run for the Roloids when they hear the name Los Angeles — jealousy. San Franciscans might be just a tiny bit jealous that because of sheer size, the rest of the country tends to equate California with Los Angeles.

There is a simple answer to this problem. Draw the line. Split the state in half somewhere south of Monterey.

I know this idea has been bandied about many times before, but think of the problems it would solve. No longer would San Franciscans feel as though it were competing with L.A. for national attention. On a more practical level, politics would not be unfairly weighted in favor of the South. Problems like the Peripheral Canal would evaporate. And, although the constant feeling of competition and comparison would be gone, the rivalry between the two cities could remain. Giants fans could still scream bloodcurdling obscenities at the Dodgers, just as Yankee fans do to the Boston Red Sox.

So come on Northern Californians, stop rallying around small problems like district elections, nuclear waste and environmental protection. Let's all get behind an issue we can have fun with. Break out your California highway map and a pair of scissors, make your own hat, and then send the two pieces to your congressman.

The rest of the country tends to equate California with Los Angeles

In L.A. you can do or find anything — that is if you have a car and want to spend several hours trying to do or find it. I was raised in a middle-class suburb (not San Diego) where everyone under 16 pined for the day eligibility would be attained to go down to the Department of Motor Vehicles and take the drivers test and everyone over 16 struggled to make a down payment on a first car. The idea seemed to be to do as little walking as humanly possible.

But if you do have a car and are willing to drive it great distances, you can do a lot of things in L.A. There are two major

contribute to the traditional L.A. image. There is, of course, another L.A., the one that most people who live there experience. It is the L.A. of quiet communities, of one-story bungalows, two-car garages and wide streets.

In contrast, San Francisco is a town of two- and three-story Victorian houses and tall apartment buildings. Where L.A. spread out, San Francisco, bounded by water instead of desert, shot up. And while San Francisco does not have the rich personalities that L.A. does, it is the home of the older Californian aristocracy.

San Francisco has more of a cosmopolitan atmosphere. It feels like a big city. A person can

Letters to the Editor

Sexism and advertising

Editor:

I am writing in response to some of the advertising in the Phoenix. As the official newspaper that circulates on this campus, I believe it has a responsibility to promote a healthy, respectable climate for its readers.

The advertising for STEINLAGER BEER is, in my opinion, offensive. Showing the upper torso of a woman's body in reference to the taste of the beer, is degrading. What relationship exists between the quality of the beer and a woman's body except to over-emphasize its sexual aspects? This ad does not show the body to be connected to a real person; there is no head or face, implying no brain is involved. This is obviously exploiting the beauty of a woman's body to sell a product.

We all know, or should know by this time, that there is much more going on with a woman than an attractive body. The fact that STEINLAGER BEER is ignorant of this fact (or doesn't care) doesn't mean it should be overlooked by you and your newspaper or myself.

We are in a NEW AGE, which means working together: cross-racially, cross-culturally and cross-sexually. Outdated stereotypes such as these, are not just women's problems but all of ours. As editor of a university newspaper in the progressive San Francisco community, you can be influential in promoting the changes that need to be made.

I feel confident that you will not sacrifice the quality of our newspaper (for quantity of pages) and maintain a policy of sensitivity toward all.

Patricia Rinere

Questions on the Fracchia case

Editor:

First of all, my knowledge of the Fracchia plagiarism case is based on newspaper stories. I am not acquainted with Fracchia.

Secondly, your Oct. 23 headlines — "Fracchia plagiarizes another old book," and "Fracchia repeats plagiarism mistake" — were misleading because they were in the present tense. "Another Fracchia plagiarism discovery made" would have been more accurate, and since this second alleged case occurred under circumstances similar to that of the first, it should not make any difference to the deliberations of the HRT (Hiring, Retention and Tenure) Committee.

Thirdly, why is the HRT Committee involved in this at all? Fracchia did not write the articles for the university. He was not paid for writing them by the university. If he broke the law, it is a civil case. The people who legitimately could press charges against him are the editors, authors and publishers involved.

Finally, it is surprising that the Phoenix has not tried to place Fracchia's apparent plagiarism in some sort of perspective. (There are books giving a historical view, and magazine articles on recent cases.) If all the books containing plagiarized materials were banned from the shelves of the SF State Library, there would be a lot of empty shelves.

Carolyn Hendricks

Twice is a habit

Editor:

In regard to the letter from Carolyn Hendricks last week, I would like to know what she is so worried about. Could it be that a letter of recommen-

dation from Charles Fracchia won't do her the good she anticipated it would? I would like to see her picture as per her letter.

In three years of being a full-time student, feeling pressure to finish papers, take exams and having money problems hanging over my head, I have never once felt the urge to plagiarize material. Retention of Fracchia would convince me that I've been doing it wrong all along.

Once could be a mistake, but twice constitutes a habit.

As for Carolyn Hendricks, feel free to publish my picture, grade point average and finger prints.

Melanie Shain

Ex-post-facto

Editor:

Although I opposed Supervisor Harry Britt in the 1979 District 5 Supervisorial election, and I am opposing Supervisor Harry Britt in the current Supervisorial election, I cannot, with honor, allow this TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE called "S.F. Election Day 1980" to take place without a word of protest. The Constitution of the United States: "No bill of attainder or ex-post-facto laws (after the fact) shall be past."

Ex-post-facto laws are laws which penalize a person for acts which were not illegal when they were committed. By the same yardstick San Francisco should re-examine her commitment to the incumbents. When a candidate files for office, he signs an agreement that if elected, he will serve four years at the salary offered.

Elected to office in 1979 were Supervisors Harry Britt, John L. Molinari, John Bards, Nancy G. Walker, Edward Lawson and Doris M. Ward. These incumbents have honored their commitment. Their term of office is scheduled to expire in 1984. They have honored their commitment and their obligation. Have we, the city, honored ours? If, at the end of the

four-year term, the city laws still require a citywide election, at that time, not before, these six incumbents should be asked to vacate their chairs at City Hall.

Ex-post-facto laws should not be instigated by any city, by any country, or by any governmental body in these United States.

Marjorie D. Martin
Candidate for Supervisor

An open thank you letter

Editor:

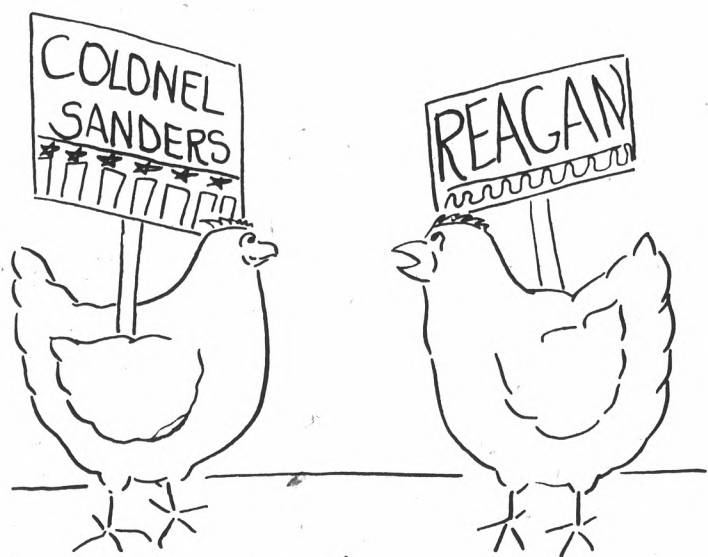
This is an open thank-you letter. I have been circulating a petition in support of Charles Fracchia and students have responded in a variety of ways.

People who agreed with the statement in my petition gave more than paperwork affirmation, offering their encouragement, good wishes and helpful suggestions. Those who preferred not to participate in my project communicated their attitudes kindly and in a spirit of open-minded exchange. A portion of the students were completely unaware of this issue and declined to make an immediate decision, wishing to retain the integrity of their signatures.

Talking with people on campus has been one of the most enjoyable experiences of my life. I thank everyone for listening to me and responding in so many kind ways.

Christi Bozes

Phoenix welcomes letters from its readers. Letters should preferably be typed and submitted to the Phoenix newsroom — HLL 207 — no later than noon Monday for publication in Thursday's edition.



THIS IS NO TIME FOR BAD EXAMPLES

Sold out

Political endorsements are like navigation beacons in a presidential election. When a prominent person or organization endorses a particular candidate, it serves to inform voters about where a candidate stands on issues, how strong he is among various constituencies and whom, presumably, he will owe favors to should he be elected.

In the last two weeks, something very strange has happened in this regard. Ralph Abernathy, Charles Evers and Eugene McCarthy all have endorsed Ronald Reagan for president. Their endorsements indicate not only that we are lost, but that perhaps we are without the means to find our way again.

These three men, two of whom are prominent black leaders, the other a former presidential candidate and an instrumental voice in the anti-war movement of the '60s, have betrayed not only the ideals they once stood for, but also the people they still claim to represent.

It is an illusion for black Americans to believe that Ronald Reagan will look out for their interests when sharply increased military spending and sharp cuts in overall federal spending are his prescription for America's ills. As one black leader said last week, "Endorsing Ronald Reagan is like asking a chicken to endorse Colonel Sanders."

For those who once supported Eugene McCarthy because he sought an end to a war that 10 years later we are still trying to forget, his endorsement of Reagan is unforgivable. Are the leaders who claim to represent America's moral conscience so lost that they can be fooled by a movie actor who believes the world's problems are the same as they were 20 years ago?

These men cannot be faulted for failing to support Carter. Token visits to Miami's Liberty City or the South Bronx are not what black Americans need. Yet why must they in turn embrace someone whose record proves that he is not concerned with the economics of social justice?

Although it may be disgust on the part of Abernathy and Evers, who both feel they have been betrayed by the Carter administration, their endorsement of Reagan still smacks of Uncle Tomism. History has rarely been kind to those whose allegiance is defined simply by being on the winning side. Should Reagan lose the election, their endorsements will look even more foolish than they do now. Should he win, their gains are already in question.

In the same day that Abernathy said he had elicited a promise from Reagan that a black justice would be appointed to the Supreme Court should Thurgood Marshall retire, a Reagan aide said he "would question" whether the candidate had made a direct commitment on the issue. So much for promises.

It is one thing for a presidential candidate to play upon the fears, insecurities and real needs of the American electorate.

When prominent social and political leaders with reputations for speaking their conscience on divisive issues think answers are to be found by endorsing a man like Reagan, it is indeed a sorry comment on the health of America.

PHOENIX

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1980 Member



CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Environmental group tackles world problems

by Janet O'Mara

Think globally, act locally. That is the concept by which the Creative Initiative Foundation, a non-profit organization based in Palo Alto, does its work.

Creative Initiative concerns itself primarily with worldwide environmental issues, population growth, and natural resources, emphasizing the importance of "a view of the whole" and the willingness of the individual to act.

One of the problems the members have focused on is automobile gas consumption in the Bay Area. The resulting project, "Energyfast," earned them national recognition.

David Rosenkrantz, group leader at last week's meeting in San Francisco, said they received a call from the White House announcing that the project had earned the President's Certificate from the U.S. Department of Energy as part of the National Energy Conservation Program.

"Energyfast" was organized last summer to encourage Bay Area drivers voluntarily to cut their gasoline use from 60-gallon average per month per car to 40 gallons. Rosenkrantz said that over 5,000 people in the Bay Area participated, using an average of only 36.4 gallons per car every month.

Demonstrating their strong belief in individual action, members called thousands of Energyfast participants every month for four months to record gasoline use and to offer conservation suggestions and encouragement.

Creative Initiative's written goals state: "We do not seek to build a worldwide organization... We are working to help build a worldwide network of people who will take creative initiative in their own lives and in all their relationships."

They add that "the people we are looking for... deeply believe that mankind was not destined to fight wars forever... and 'know that personal fulfillment and global fulfillment are interdependent..."

According to one member, Bill Carothers, a government research geologist, the organizational structure is very loose. "Everything is done by consensus and our leadership is constantly changing — we are all leaders."

Using the theory that people must know the facts and be stimulated by discussion before acting, many members hold group discussions in homes, "just to start people thinking about the relevancy of our lives and the things that are happening," according to one discussion leader and full-time volunteer, Nancy Valentine.

Longer seminars are also frequently held at their retreat center in Ben Lomond, just north of Santa Cruz.

All expenses, including acquiring and maintaining the retreat, have been met by donations from the more than 2,000 members.

Anne Smith, director of the Peninsula Conservation Center, which includes a number of environmental organizations, said that she has never heard anything bad about Creative Initiative's written goal states: "We do not seek munity-oriented people who feel they can change things," she said, adding, "they are family-oriented, not organization-oriented."

Smith said that in Los Altos the organization helped organize an energy exposition in cooperation with the city, which was "enormously successful." They also help with community projects such as recycling programs, she said.

The organization has also produced an audiovisual summary of another of its major concerns, the government report, "Global 2000," a study of world population, resources, and environment.

The "Global 2000" report concludes that if present and projected growth rates are unchanged, the world's population will reach 30 billion by the end of the 21st century — which it says is close to estimates of the "maximum carrying capacity of the entire earth."

The report says that worldwide cooperation is vital so that the survival problems this capacity population will face can be solved before the problems "became unmanageable."

The "Global 2000" report states, in part, that, by the year 2000,

- * Population will increase at a faster rate than food supplies.

- * Many countries will have difficulty meeting energy needs.

- * Regional water shortages will become more severe, in part, because of increasing deforestation.

- * Extinction of plant and animal species will increase dramatically.

Creative Initiative Foundation members said that, especially because of the "Global 2000" findings, they believe that it is vital that all people of the world should be involved in determining "how the world is going to go."

For grad students

The offices of Graduate Studies and Admissions and Records will hold a special meeting on graduate admission, Monday from 1 to 2:30 p.m. in the Blakeslee Room of the Physical Science building.

Discussion topics include fall 1981 admissions, the admission of unclassified and foreign graduate students and the second baccalaureate degree as an alternative.

Dorms get \$1 million for energy project

Dormitories here took another giant step toward energy independence two weeks ago when SF State's Housing Department received a \$1,141,000 low-interest loan for energy projects from the Department of Education.

The 40-year, 3 percent loan follows a similar loan of \$654,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development received by campus housing last January.

Director of Housing Don Finlayson said the loans represent the first two phases of a three-part energy plan for the dorms that calls for the latest solar and non-solar energy-saving systems. He said changes in the second phase will save about \$136,000 in energy costs the first year and 20 percent more each following year, in view of projected rises in energy prices.

The most significant project in the second phase of the plan, said Finlayson, is the replacement of all windows in the dorms and dining center with double-paned glass. He said this alone will save about \$42,000 a year.

Finlayson said the second phase of the plan also calls for solar hot water heating in Merced Hall and the Dining Center, individual thermostatic radiator controls in Verducci Hall, fluorescent light units and the rezoning of hot water in all three dorms, and energy-efficient boilers in Mary Ward and Merced Halls and the Dining Center.

Finlayson said that saving money is not the primary reason around the dorms for energy conservation.

"Saving energy is really what's exciting," he said. "That's the push."

He said he was surprised that SF State and San Diego State were the only campuses in the system to apply for (and receive) the energy loans. He said he expected "a whole bunch" of schools in the California State University and Colleges system to make pitches for the funds.

"We submitted everything we could think of," he said.

One thing that wasn't on SF State's list though, he said, was "cogeneration," the harnessing of solar-heated hot water to generate energy. Finlayson said that part of the \$550,000 San Diego State received will be spent on a cogeneration system. He said with cogeneration, there is a possibility of actually selling energy back to PG&E.

He said that if a cogeneration system is installed here, SF State could start making an energy profit in about three and a half years.

Finlayson attributed SF State's low room-rental rate, which ranks 12th out of the 14 CSUC on-campus housing programs, to the many steps he and the dorm residents have taken to conserve energy since the energy crisis of 1973.

"We won't feel the full effects of inflation if we can just hold our own here," he said.

Finlayson said construction for the second phase should begin in the fall of 1982 and should not be a burden to students.



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The little 35mm pocket camera with big camera features.

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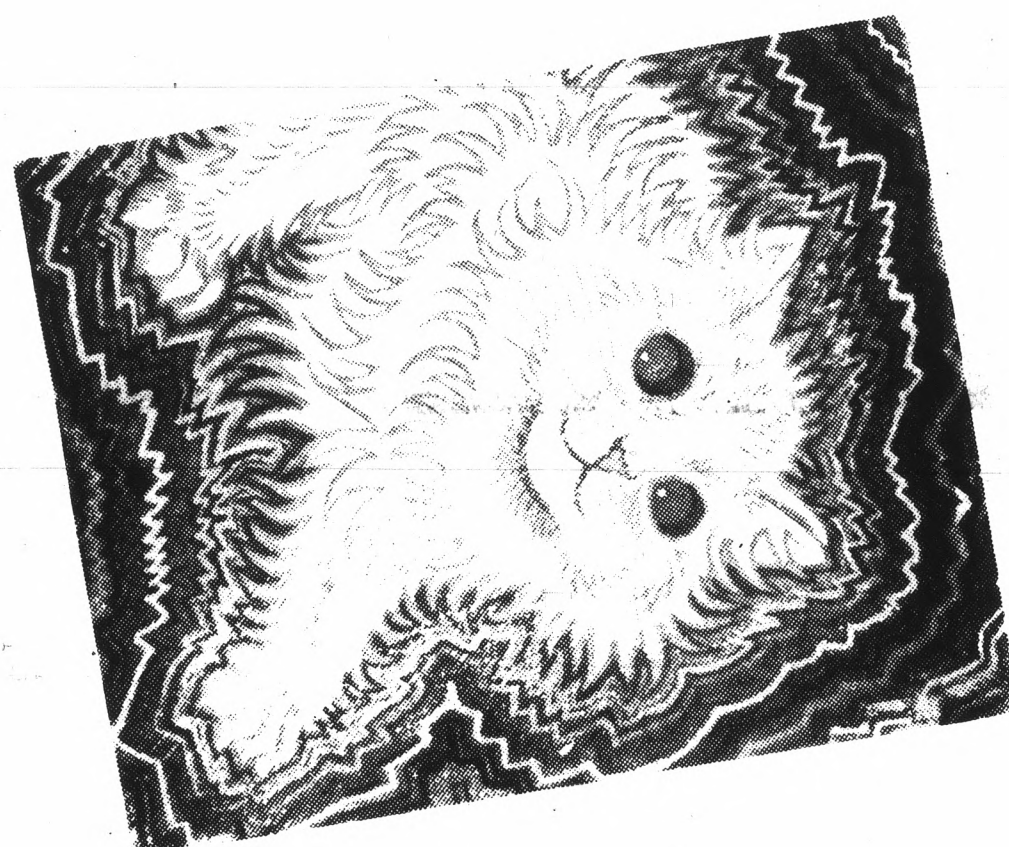
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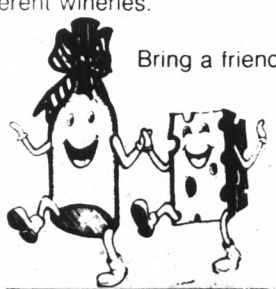
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New plea for cash

Cable cars in need

by Mike Gallo

San Francisco's cable cars, which have faithfully served the city for the past 113 years, are in dire need of help.

A "Save the Cable Cars" campaign began Wednesday with a luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel, where Mayor Dianne Feinstein renewed her plea for \$10 million in private donations to help put the system back together again.

Exhaustive research was recently conducted to determine the cost of complete cable car restoration. It included reconstruction of the cable car barn, the track system, engineering design and construction, management services and contingency.

Singer Tony Bennett, Sen. S.I. Hayakawa and 600 business and civic leaders listened to keynote speaker Michael Ainslie, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Ainslie spoke briefly on the cable cars' contribution to the visitor and convention industry, which represents a \$1 billion expenditure by 3 million to 5 million visitors yearly.

"Many visitors come to San Francisco for the cable cars alone," said Ainslie, "and their frustrations are loudly vented when the cars are not in service. Without the cable car system, a significant part of San Francisco's discretionary tourism dollars would be forever lost."

Following Ainslie, Tony Bennett entertained the gathering of mostly middle-aged couples with seven songs.

He finished with a booming version of "I Left My Heart in San Francisco," which drew a standing ovation.

In conspicuous contrast to the electricity produced by Bennett, Hayakawa took the podium and pledged support in Washington for the \$50 million in federal aid that the city is counting on to make up the difference between the

private contributions and the total cost of rehabilitation.

Kenneth T. Derr, president of Chevron USA and campaign chairman of the Committee to Save the Cable Cars, said a loss of the city's tourist trade is only a part of the problem caused by the loss of cable cars.

"Of the more than \$1 billion spent annually by visitors, three-fourths is attributable not to tourists, but to conventioners," said Derr. "If we include an estimate of some loss of convention trade, say 1 percent, an additional loss of \$75 million is possible."

Losing big bucks and time-worn character aren't the only things a loss of the cable cars will bring.

According to Public Utilities Manager Richard Sklar, unemployment in the city will rise greatly.

"In terms of jobs, scrapping the cars could result in a 5 percent reduction in transportation-related jobs in San Francisco which would depress the industry employment by 5,000 people," said Sklar.

Such consequences could lead to new forms of, or increases in, taxes to the business and residential interests in the city.

Sklar also emphasized that loss of the cars would have to be made up by some other form of transportation.

"A large portion of the cable cars' revenue miles would have to be made up for by some other means," Sklar said. "Otherwise, traffic in the north sector (North Beach), which already claims the most congested neighborhoods in the city, will be unbearable."

Though outdated and worn, cable cars have a special place in the scheme of the city. In this day of catalytic converters and skyrocketing gas prices, cable cars are powered by clean, environmentally safe electric power. In fact, the entire system is operated by one 700-horsepower motor.



Tony Bennett, who left his heart in San Francisco, entertained at a gathering that began a "Save the Cable Cars" campaign.
Photo by Tony Roehrick

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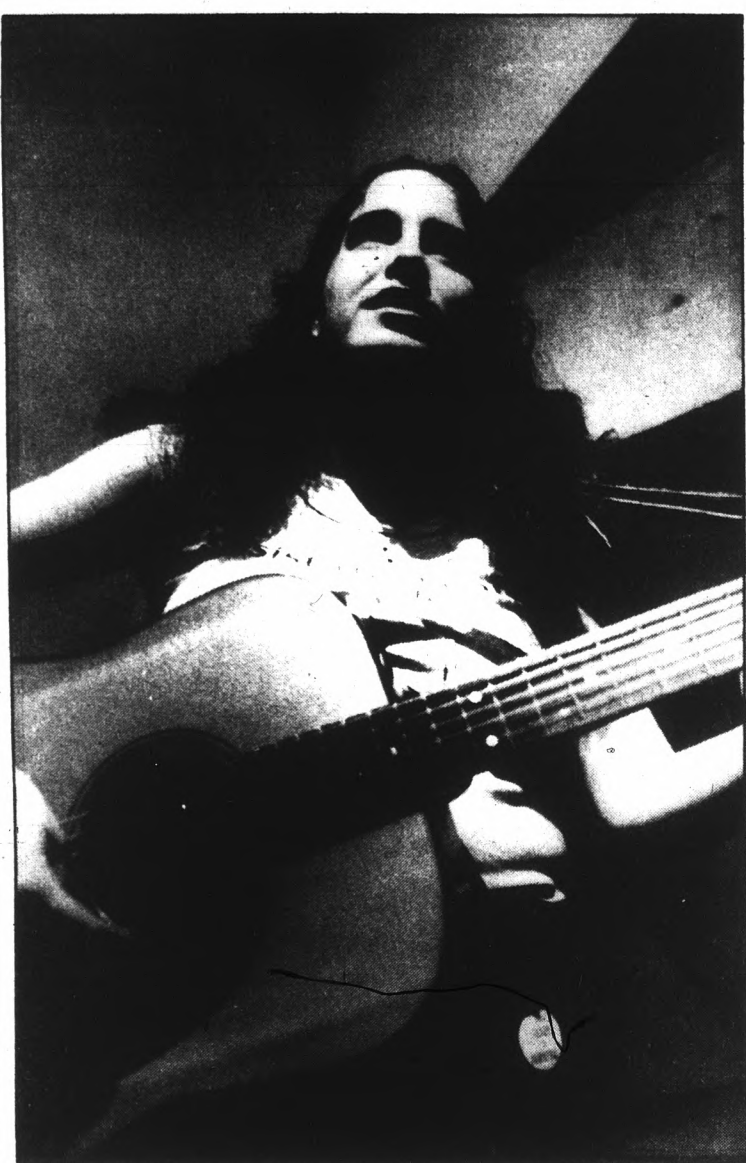


Photo by D.D. Wolohan

Environmentalist Amy Lynn Caplan sang for anti-nuclear cause.

Singers bail out doomsday rally

A free concert Wednesday in the Barbary Coast to increase students' awareness of the potential dangers of nuclear energy enlightened relatively few.

Billed as "A Concert for Survival," the event attracted about 25 people who were entertained by singers from Students for Alternatives to Nuclear Energy, sponsor of the concert, in the absence of the Native-American acoustic music that was slated as a feature attraction.

The melancholy voices of the singers from SANE added to the ominous forecasts of doom to Western civilization if nuclear power is not curbed.

Amy Lynn Caplan, an environmentalist from New York, opened the concert with several of her own compositions, including tunes called "Apathy in the U.S.A." and "Half Life."

Organizers of SANE said they will start training members in non-violent protest tactics for a planned demonstration at the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant construction site in San Luis Obispo.

Mobilization for Survival, a national anti-nuclear organization, and the Abalone Alliance of Marin will be the main supporters behind the protest of the Diablo Canyon site next spring.

Cathy Boies, a SANE member, said the group will give workshops and show films on campus to get students interested and aware of the dangers of nuclear energy. Alternative sources, such as solar energy, wind turbines, recycled waste and co-generation could be used, she said.

Boies said the Rancho Seco plant south of Sacramento is now the target of protest by anti-nuclear groups. She said reports from the Nuclear Regulatory Agency indicate that malfunctions of the system are "very likely to occur, and that the affected area in the event of a disaster could have a 150-mile radius."

SU salaries are questioned

Management audit raises controversy

by Steve Davis

The Student Union Governing Board will hold a special meeting today to respond to an annual management audit conducted by SF State Comptroller Alfred Leidy.

Robert Quinn, assistant to the university accounting office, reviewed SUGB policies and concluded in a Sept. 30 memo to Leidy that "the nature of the governing board is such that it is increasingly more dependent on management's advice and assistance in being aware of and following policy."

The governing board is made up of 13 members: five members elected at large every two years, three members appointed by Associated Students, two administrative members, an alumni member, a faculty member and a staff member.

SUGB management consists of Managing Director Dorothy Pijan, Associate Director Dan Cornthwaite, Programs Director May Dixon and Operations Director Greg Bulanti.

In his memo, Quinn questioned the "judgment on the part of both the board and management," regarding Pijan's starting salary of \$37,990. Quinn stated that her pay was "roughly \$10,000 higher than the published \$24,744 national median for the job (according to the College and University Personnel Association)."

The memo also said, "the board offered the position at a step III classification even though the board policy stresses all new employees begin at step I on the pay scale. Pijan, who was hired Jan. 15, 1980, also received a 15 percent raise without an evaluation six months later."

Although Pijan did not deny Quinn's statements, she said, "figures don't tell the whole story."

"I think it needs a more thorough review," she said. "In my opinion, there were some things he perhaps would have deleted had he asked my opinion."

In his management review, Quinn said that in the last three years, the managing director received a 26 percent raise, the associate director received an 84 percent raise (from \$15,662 to \$28,763) and the operations director received a 60 percent raise (from \$13,574 to \$21,740). He also said the program director received a 35 percent raise. In 1977, the program director made \$18,615 after working for 12 months. Today, she makes \$18,887 for working nine months.

Quinn concluded, "The board gave no consideration to budget con-



Photo by D.D. Wolohan

Dorothy Pijan, Student Union managing director and member of the Student Union Governing Board, will take part in the response to a management audit.

straints."

SUGB Chairman Ed Buczek, elected by the students two years ago, said he wrote a letter to Leidy after receiving the preliminary review Oct. 20.

"I thought Bob Quinn made some good points," he said, "but some of it was unsubstantiated."

The board will respond in writing by Nov. 3 to the preliminary audit which included Quinn's policy review, Al Sartor's purchasing review and Gayle Cieszkiewicz's personnel review.

Director of Personnel Cieszkiewicz found the SUGB in compliance with administrative guidelines, but Purchasing and Support Services Director Sartor recommended that the SUGB comply with California State University and Colleges guidelines concerning competitive bids.

In an Oct. 10 memo to Leidy, Sartor said that "competitive bids are usually obtained for supplies," but that "less effort has been made to obtain competitive bids for repairs and building modifications... Five purchases for repair service and building modifications were made in September 1980, ranging from \$1,045 to \$6,099 without obtaining competitive quotes."

The annual audit will be submitted

to SF State President Paul F. Romberg and Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke Nov. 7 by Leidy, and will cover the four auxiliary organizations at SF State: the Student Union, the Franciscan Shops, AS and the Frederic Burk Foundation.

Although the SUGB had a chance to respond to two of the three reviews before they were submitted to Leidy, Pijan said she received Quinn's review after it was submitted to Leidy.

"It was valid criticism," she said. "Some things have fallen between the cracks, but I don't think anybody tried to take advantage of the board. That's the whole crux of the situation. I'm just disappointed we couldn't clarify some things in Mr. Quinn's report."

"This report was presented as confidential," AS representative to the SUGB Wayne Zimmerman said. "But I feel the information should be available to the general population." (Phoenix obtained a copy of the preliminary audit from AS Speaker Zimmerman Oct. 20).

"The management was telling us how to run the board," said Linda Braski, another AS representative to the SUGB. "When, in fact, it was the SUGB who hired them. I don't think

the students (on the board) understood. We're getting more assertive now that we have new members on the board."

Recently elected board members include Susanne Mason and Ken Brown. Zimmerman has been on the board since April and appointed AS Representatives Braski and Jane Gomes to the board this semester.

"I think the first step to solving the problem is acknowledging it exists," Zimmerman said. "If the problem specified in the report are real ones which I think they are, we should address them. If management believes the report is inaccurate, I'd be glad to hear their explanations and would encourage them to do so."

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A scholar who's savvy about lingo

But don't
call it slang

by Andrea Behr

Do you ever pause to wonder where a particular word comes from? The term "hot dog" for instance? Or "beat," as in "the beat generation?" How about "gonzo"? Did it spring full-grown from the strange head of Hunter S. Thompson, and what does it mean anyway? What is called a "mugging" when someone knocks you down and grabs your wallet?

Peter Tamony knows the answers to those questions and more like them. He's a San Franciscan with a consuming fascination with words, particularly slang words, who has spent 50 years tracking them down to their origins.

He never went to college, but he was one of six Americans listed as "outside consultants" for that apothecary of wordbooks, the Oxford English Dictionary. Tamony contributes regularly to several scholarly journals, and columnist William Safire used to call him on questions of word usage.

"Slang has been in dispute," Tamony said. "The word 'slang' was used by the English upper classes to degrade the lower classes. I use the word 'colloquial' or 'vernacular.'"

"Everybody's interested in usage because words stamp a man socially right off the bat."

Tamony's etymological research method relies on clipping examples of word usage from local publications. He started clipping when the Depression hit his real estate business and, for a few years, he had a lot of time on his hands.

The American Speech Journal printed his first article in 1937, and he has been turning them out steadily ever since. He estimates he has written a couple of hundred.

Tamony's living room is completely encrusted, festooned and layered with things, mostly paper things: maps, old rock-and-roll posters, postcards, plaques, masks, thank-you notes from Herb Caen and a dictionary resting in the embrace of an ornate brass bookstand.

Everywhere in his apartment are stacks of cardboard boxes filled with clippings bound neatly in envelopes



Etymologist Peter Tamony has a consuming fascination for words and has acted as a consultant for the Oxford English Dictionary.

bearing the typed name of the word they are about: "Iran," "lesbian," "synfuel," "bebop," "jazz" (a whole box of them), "savvy," "hot dog," "malarkey," "groovy" — there are hundreds.

He recently wrote an article for American Speech about the word "gonzo," which, he said, is a Chicano-Spanish word meaning "goose," and, by extension, "fool." According to Tamony, activist lawyer Oscar Acosta introduced the word into the Anglo consciousness by using it to describe his friend Hunter S. Thompson's journalistic style.

The term "hot dog" was the subject of two rather long articles researched by Tamony and Gerald Cohen, whom Tamony described as "a good man but hung up on who first used the word 'hot dog.'"

They traced the word back to turn-of-the-century Coney Island, where hot dogs first became popular, and farther back to a folk belief, or perhaps folk skepticism is a better term, concerning what animal the cheaper kind of sausage was likely to be made from.

The word "mugging" is related to "mug shot," which in turn is related to 18th century British mugs with human faces on them. The hawkers of such

mugs were called "muggers" and became known for their criminal behavior.

In an article about the word "beat," Tamony quoted Jack Kerouac describing someone who came up to him in 1944 and said, "Man, I'm beat," with, as Kerouac put it, "a radiant light shining out of his despairing eyes." Tamony commented that the word meant "tired, worn-out — the mystical overlay being induced partly by malnutrition and other irregularities of habit."

Tamony believes that the American language stems in large part from San Francisco.

"People from all over the English-speaking world came here during the Gold Rush times, and brought all their words and pronunciations with them. Words that were found useful were added to the language."

"The feeling of San Francisco language was exported to the rest of the country by William Randolph Hearst. He took several writers to New York with him (when he took over the New York Journal in 1895). They added San Francisco flavor to the speech of New York." Until the late 1930s, Tamony said, much of the rest of the country's news came from New York.

Tamony's father came from Ireland in the 1880s and bought a house on 24th Street. Peter moved in in 1904, when he was 2 years old. He has lived there ever since.

Now his street is a Chicano thoroughfare. He must find the name of his corner grocery — "Mexicatessen" — to be a source of constant delight. His apartment coexists with the street outside but does not seem to be a part of it. And yet, working out of this place, which time seems to have forgotten to gather up with the rest of his old neighborhood, Tamony has charted the evanescent tides of the American language and therefore of American culture.

Walking through room after room filled with cardboard boxes recently, Tamony fingered an envelope now and then, saying helplessly, "I have too much stuff here." He can't lift the boxes by himself any more. Sometimes his sister helps.

"In the last couple of years, I haven't saved as much. After 50 years or so, I no longer get as violently excited when I see a new word."

New TV series covers cosmos

by Steve Schenkofsky

Astronomer Carl Sagan's current television travels through the cosmos in a dandelion-seed starship are successfully showing viewers the beauty and importance of science, according to an informal poll of science and humanities instructors at SF State.

Sagan's 13-episode "Cosmos" series, which premiered on public television stations nationwide on Sept. 28, is the most ambitious attempt yet to communicate science to a lay audience.

Five episodes have aired to date, discussing subjects like evolution, Mars and Venus and the life of astronomer Johannes Kepler.

Working with a budget of more than \$8.5 million in grants, Sagan and a team of 150 people have developed each episode as a synthesis of narration, music and visual special effects, such as detailed scale models, paintings and advanced computer graphics.

All but one of the campus instructors who were contacted were favorably impressed with the series, although several had specific criticisms.

Although Professor Katherine Branstetter of the Anthropology Department said she felt the series talked down to viewers, most of the other instructors said "Cosmos" was effective in appealing to and stimulating a lay audience.

Michael Krasny, a professor of English, said the real strength of the series was Sagan's "infectious, boyish wonder."

Professor John Williston of the Biology Department said this type of series would "get the public to appreciate the immensity of science."

Charles Hagar, professor of astronomy, said he and his colleagues were impressed enough with "Cosmos" to be considering using it in one of the sections of the introductory astronomy course next fall.

None of the professors found any scientific errors in the shows they said, although Lea said Sagan had "televised" the scientist's day-to-day activities with "bubbling flasks" and the like.

Several professors said they were disappointed with the pacing and organization of the first episode, which gave an overview of the series, but said that later shows were much improved.

More of the instructors criticized Sagan's personal prominence in the episodes. Several commented in exactly the same words about the "dreamy profile shots" of Sagan set aboard the glowing, dandelion-seed-shaped starship he pilots in some space scenes.

Professor Stephen Gabow had a more serious criticism, saying that Sagan was portraying "scientific truth as religious dogma."

But Michael Gregory, director of the interdisciplinary science and humanities program, NEXA, disagreed. Sagan's approach is quite balanced, he said, while encouraging a desirable mystique around science.

The public also seems to be impressed with the series. "Cosmos" is the most popular show on the local public television station, KQED. The series' ratings are half-again that of the next PBS show, "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy."

The merchandising of the series is also in full swing. Employees at the B. Dalton Booksellers in Stonestown and in the downtown financial district said Sagan's \$19.95 book on the series is selling well, although the "Cosmos" calendar is not.

"Cosmos" is hardly Sagan's first effort at science popularization. He has written more than a dozen books, including "The Dragons of Eden," for which he received a 1978 Pulitzer Prize.

Sagan is the director of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell University and has played an important part in most of the recent unmanned missions to the planets.

In future episodes, he will explore the other planets in the solar system, the life cycles of stars, the structure of the brain and the possibility of extraterrestrial life.

Police chief seriously hurt

SF State's Lt. Richard Van Slyke, director of Public Safety, is recovering at SF General Hospital after being hit by a car Tuesday, Oct. 21, when he ran across Brotherhood Way on a foggy night.

According to Jon D. Schorle, executive director of Public Safety, Van Slyke is suffering from severe multiple fractures in both legs and may not even walk again.

"This is a very tragic accident. He's a very sick young man," he said.

Schorle said Van Slyke's condition was so serious that he couldn't be moved at the present time.

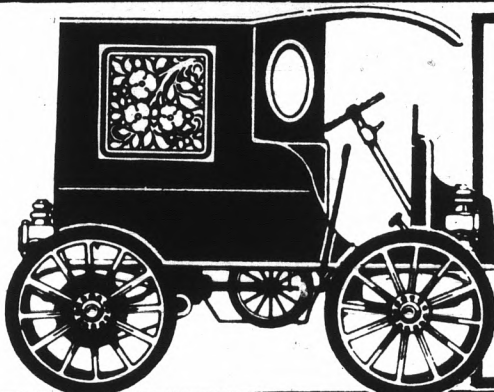
"I taught that boy everything he knows except how to cross the street," said Schorle.

He said that the driver of the car stopped to help Van Slyke, but that there were no other witnesses. He added that Van Slyke has not been able to give a full account of the accident because he's been under heavy anesthesia.

Surgery for Van Slyke has been scheduled next week.

Van Slyke will be replaced by Lt. Jim Dorris, who will serve as acting director of Public Safety.

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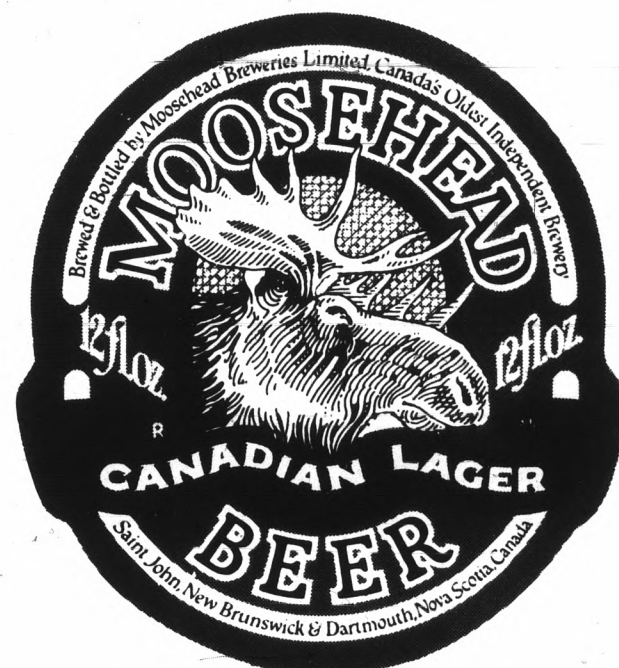
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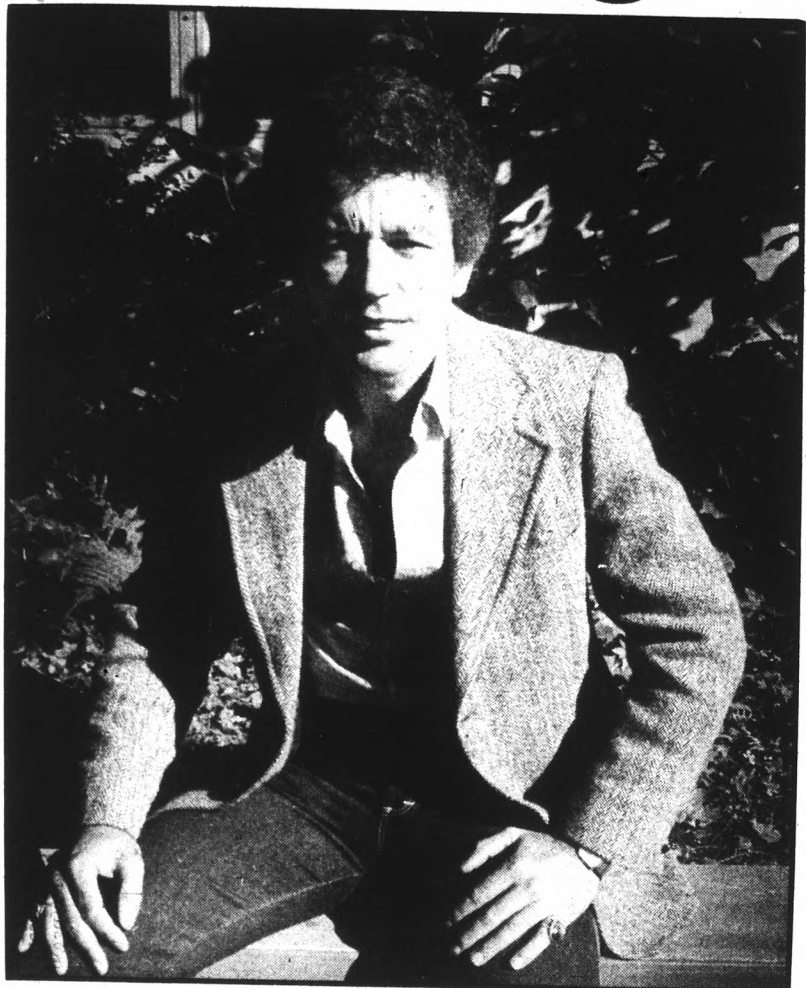
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Election '80 preview

Campus figures in congressional battle



SF State graduate Daniel Fallon has challenged a professor here, among others, in race for Congress.

SF State grad drops large hat into political ring

by Howard Stone

SF State graduate Daniel Fallon talks confidently of his chances as an official write-in candidate in Tuesday's election for U.S. Representative in San Mateo County.

As in his 1978-79 campaign for the same office, the 32-year-old Fallon failed to get his name on the ballot. But he said last Thursday, "As far as I'm concerned, the race is between Royer (Republican incumbent William Royer) and myself."

Fallon had to gather at least 40 signatures of registered voters in his 11th Congressional District to qualify as an official write-in candidate.

Fallon said the only other candidate he knows of besides himself and Royer is Democratic challenger Tom Lantos, SF State professor. In fact, three other candidates are on the ballot representing the Libertarian, American Independent and Peace and Freedom parties.

"My chief bases of support are Daly City, South San Francisco and San Bruno," Fallon said.

"I think I'll get enough votes election day to prove you don't need money to run for office," he said. "I'll show the public that there are other ways to rise in the political arena besides being bought."

Fallon said he earns a living by designing and selling custom cars. "My lady friends help too," he said with a laugh. "They're the reasons I keep my stability and don't self-destruct."

An English major while at SF State, Fallon says his love life interfered with his campaign for student body president at the College of San Mateo in the early '70s and he got "one of the lowest vote counts in that school's history."

Fallon, who graduated from SF State in 1976, said he was born and raised in a low-income housing project in South San Francisco. He said he joined the Marines in 1965 at age 17 and heeded his mother's signature to

do so.

While in the service, Fallon said, he was first directly exposed to politics and the publicity that goes with it. "I was honored by President Johnson personally for being the youngest Marine in 1965 to see combat in Vietnam."

Fallon says he thinks it's "inevitable" he's headed into a political career. "At one point, I considered being a stand-up comic. Show biz and politics are similar, and my head has always been geared to one or the other."

Fallon's political objectives include tax relief for the elderly and poor, legislation making overtime wages of middle- and low-income people non-taxable and an investigation of new housing projects in San Mateo County.

To create favorable images of themselves for the public, most politicians need money to hire advisors and media consultants, said Fallon.

"But I make my own publicity and make things happen," he said. He referred to his experience while a CETA employee in 1978. CETA, federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act funds local job programs.

"I was employed by CETA to investigate the San Mateo CETA programs and convince businesses of their value to the community. What I discovered is that the programs wasted millions of dollars and failed to train people for permanent jobs."

"At a luncheon in San Mateo attended by the biggest politicians and businessmen in the county, I spoke and knocked the legs off the programs instead of promoting them."

"I got a million dollars worth of publicity from my CETA and Marine episodes without spending anything," said Fallon. "I'd like to think San Mateo cleaned up their act because of my investigation."

The San Mateo Times ran articles in 1978-79 about CETA's failures in job placement programs and misuse of CETA funds in Redwood City.

"Yeh, I remember Dan Fallon," an SF State instructor who wished to remain anonymous said. "He was a satisfactory student. I remember thinking it a bit strange that he worked in a mortuary while going to school. He seemed to have a pumped-up sense of himself."

Fallon wrote a letter to the editor of the San Mateo Times that was published this March: "I will personally lead a battalion of U.S. Marines into Iran and bring the hostages home. I was the youngest U.S. Marine to see action in Vietnam in 1965. I was 17. I am 32 today and I feel ashamed of our lack of aggression in dealing with this hostage situation."

About a week later a woman wrote the Times: "Three cheers for Daniel Fallon of South San Francisco. His letter is like a sea breeze in a smog. I did not believe that there was anyone like him left in the United States."

Nowadays Fallon says he is seriously considering offers to pose nude for Playgirl and "other magazines I'd rather not mention."

"It wouldn't compromise my image any," he said.

He called Phoenix last week and offered to pose nude to the paper. Phoenix refused.

Race for House costly for prof

by Teresa Priem

To the casual observer, Congressional candidate Tom Lantos might pass for a seasoned baby-kissing politician as he vigorously shakes hands with everyone in sight and utters gracious statements in his charming Hungarian accent.

But for the last 30 years, the candidate from San Mateo has not pounded the campaign trail, but has strolled the halls of academia as an Economics professor at SF State.

Lantos, 52, is the only Democratic candidate on the November 4 ballot for 11th Congressional District. He said his race with the Republican Bill Royer is probably the closest race in the 13 western states, and it is one of the costliest too. Each candidate is spending more than a third of a million dollars.

The white-haired professor, who is on leave from SF State, said the campaign "will be waged totally on the issues. I have not said one unkind thing about Royer."

Since Royer's slogan is "a record to match his words," Lantos is focusing on Royer's record in comparison with Lantos' qualifications.

Lantos joyfully pointed out the ratings that various groups have given Royer's congressional voting record. For example, the League of Women Voters disagreed with Royer's congressional votes 90 percent of the time, and the National Council of Senior Citizens disagreed 89 percent of the time.

On the other hand, the Moral Majority, a right-wing organization, agreed with Royer 100 percent of the time. Lantos was amused that the group also gave the same rating to a congressman involved in the Abscam Affair.

But Royer can also take an occasional stab at Lantos' record. Lantos initiated the successful international program for the California State University and Colleges system, and then resigned as director in 1972 amid charges of mismanagement. The program allows a student to attend a foreign university for class credit.

Fees for the program are collected from the students in advance, and they are always slightly overestimated so the student will not have to pay more money later. Instead of refunding the extra money to the students, as the program does now, Lantos banked the \$30,000 left over from the program's nine years.

According to Richard Sutter, present assistant director of the international program, students complained and the matter was investigated. "Some practices were not in line with what was regarded as appropriate management of state funds," Sutter added that a careful check of the program's records showed that all the money was accounted for, and the money was refunded to the students.

Lantos said he had saved the money for future students. At the time, foreign travel was cheap because the dollar was worth a lot abroad, and he said he foresaw when it would be more expensive for a student to travel. He wanted to use leftover money to decrease the amount future students would have to pay.

He said he had planned to resign after the program's second year, but colleagues persuaded him to remain for a longer period.

Lantos described himself as a "penniless immigrant" who became successful by using his intelligence and his training in economics. He studied at the University of Washington before moving to the Bay Area 30 years ago.

He said that his expertise as an economist will be helpful if he is elected. At SF State he taught a class on Bay Area economics and said he is familiar with local economic problems. He also worked as a news analyst and commentator on three San Francisco television stations.

Lantos lives in Hillsborough with Annette his wife of 30 years. They have two daughters, one of whom is an attorney. "My daughter's generation has fewer opportunities, he said. He admitted that she is better educated than he is and more hardworking, but "the idea for her to buy a house is remote." He said he wants to change that.

He said that young people should be able to put \$5,000 a year tax-free into



San Mateo's congressional race includes Thomas Lantos, an economics professor here on leave who is waging a campaign of issues.

the bank, and this money could be applied to the down payment on a home. He said that young people need this kind of support from the government. "I'm not worried about being in the market; we have it made," he said about his generation.

Lantos is against an across-the-board tax cut. He wants the tax breaks to go to middle- and low-income people "who have been ravaged by inflation." He said that a poorer person would need a \$300 tax cut more than a richer person would need a \$75,000 tax cut.

He is in favor of a Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement and the Equal Rights Amendment, and he would like to limit campaign contributions from special interests. He said he is getting support mostly from individuals and was not surprised that the local media endorsed Royer since the "media are owned by corporate organizations."

A list of 13 SF State professors who support Royer rather than their fellow professor was released by Royer's campaign headquarters. The list was compiled to answer Lantos who "has been implying that the faculty was generally in support of him," said one professor on the list. He added, "I am not a great fan of Tom's," but he would not specify why.

Another listed professor said he usually votes Democratic but would make an exception this time. He said that Lantos' qualifications as a Senate adviser had been "overblown," and that Royer "has a better perspective on what the public wants."

But Lantos is getting a huge public response. He said that out of 43 districts in the primary, "the incumbent got more votes, except in this district." Lantos has campaigned hard to unite the Democratic district behind him and he plans to campaign even harder this week.

Number of jurors is the question

Judges, lawyers split on Prop. 6

by Susan Kaye

What started out to be a minor change in the judicial system has turned into a heated controversy between judges and lawyers at opposite sides of the issue.

Proposition 6, on the Nov. 4 ballot, would authorize the legislature to reduce the size of juries from 12 to eight members in municipal and justice courts for civil cases involving amounts less than \$15,000.

Most judges in the state say the reduced jury will increase court efficiency by making better use of human resources, speeding up jury selection and reducing court costs — while maintaining the quality of justice.

Lawyer groups call the measure unconstitutional, say it has little benefit in judicial procedures and view it as the first step in abolishing the jury system altogether.

According to a position paper by the California Judges Association, official sponsors of the measure, the right to a jury trial is guaranteed in the

U.S. Constitution, but the number of persons on the jury is nowhere specified.

In 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that juries as small as six were constitutionally acceptable. Most federal courts and 38 states now use the smaller jury in civil trials, the judges association states in the position paper.

Ed Caldwell, president of the San Francisco Trial Attorneys Association says the trial attorneys consider it "a major attack on one of the most sacred of all foundational rights — the right to trial by jury by 12 people," and says it "should not be tampered with."

Caldwell sees little gain in the legislation and says savings to taxpayers would be minimal since the majority of court costs is paid for by the litigants. He calls the 563 cases that would have been affected by the measure this year "a drop in the bucket."

In addition, Caldwell says the time saved selecting eight jurors instead of 12 would be minimal, and the quality of justice would be lessened because

there would be less interchange in a group of eight, and more chance for one juror to dominate the group.

San Francisco Superior Court Judge Harry W. Low, past president of the California Judges Association, calls the 12-member jury a "historical accident" and says studies indicate the quality of deliberations improve with the use of small juries.

He adds that the reduced jury has been in effect in 38 states, and there has been no evidence that the quality of justice has deteriorated.

Another key issue introduced by opponents is that a reduction in the size of the jury will result in a lower percentage of minority jurors.

Judge Roy Wonder, presiding justice of San Francisco Municipal Court, admits the point is statistically correct, but he fails to see the relevance in terms of the judicial process.

"I would hope that when we select a jury it does not make any difference whether they are yellow or brown, gay or straight or male or female. They are going to decide the case solely upon the facts presented to them and the

law we give them. It shouldn't make any difference what their particular biases are."

But beyond the present concerns over Proposition 6, opponents fear the legislation's passage in lower courts will soon extend to higher courts and eventually trial by jury will become obsolete.

Judge Wonder admits that opponents fears are at least partially substantiated.

"I would assume that if this proves successful, we would someday look and see if it would be a useful device in superior courts."

But Wonder calls the argument of doing away with the jury system "far out" and says he does not expect to ever see that happen.

Supporters for Proposition 6 include the California Chamber of Commerce, the California Manufacturers Association and the Municipal Court Judges Association.

Opponents of the measure include the American Civil Liberties Union, the State Bar Association and the Association of Defense Counsels.

Witnesses to attack sought

SF State police ask that anyone who witnessed a woman being beaten Tuesday Oct. 21 at noon in the corridor of the Arts and Industry Building contact the Public Safety office immediately.

According to police, the victim, who is 5 feet 4 inches tall and has dark brown hair, was assaulted by a middle-aged man with thinning dark hair. Police said the victim was helped by two women standing nearby, who pulled the man away from her.

Anyone who has any information regarding the crime is asked to contact Kathy Raffetto of Public Safety at 469-2744.

Big business would pay larger slice of the tax pie under Proposition M

by Eldredge McCready Jr.

For the third time in a year, San Franciscans will again decide at next Tuesday's election whether corporations should pay a larger share of the city's taxes.

"It is fundamentally unjust that large corporations, such as giant oil companies whose profits will exceed \$1 trillion in the 1980s, pay a lower rate of taxes than the average wage earner, and that San Francisco's huge banks and insurance companies pay no local business taxes at all. We pay our share, and so should they."

This policy statement, written by the Grass Roots Alliance, is Proposition M on the Nov. 4 ballot. Unlike the November 1979 Proposition P or the June 1980 Proposition V, Proposition M does not have specific ordinances on how to make the corporations pay a larger share of taxes.

According to the current City Charter, if a policy statement such as Proposition M is passed by the voters, it is "the duty of the Board of Supervisors to enact an ordinance or

ordinances to carry such policies or principles into effect."

"This is a mandate from the people," said Vanda Sendzimir of the alliance. "The other propositions were specific ordinances which narrowly missed, their formula wasn't clear." Proposition P garnered 48 percent of the vote and Proposition V, 41 percent.

Sendzimir said that there has been an 18 percent increase in property taxes in San Francisco since Proposition 13, and that residential property owners have paid 71 percent of this compared to 29 percent paid by businesses.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is opposed to Proposition M as well as an organization called San Franciscans Against New Taxes (SFANT), which claims that passage of Proposition M will force the Board of Supervisors to increase business taxes paid by all businesses and will cause higher prices and reduced services because of layoffs.

But according to the alliance these

services are already reduced. In a recent issue of "Plain Speaking" put out by the Democratic Workers Party, the S.F. Police Department budget is down 11.2 percent, and the S.F. Fire Department is down 19.8 percent from last year. There are 3,400 fewer city workers than there were in 1978.

There is also some apparent confusion according to the alliance, as to the wording of the proposition, which states "San Francisco's huge banks and insurance companies pay no local business taxes at all."

In a campaign contribution letter sent to constituents to raise money to defeat Proposition M, Art Toupin of SFANT also said that the alliance statement itself is not correct. The letter states that banks and insurance companies do pay substantial amounts of local taxes. In addition, banks pay significantly higher state corporation franchise taxes than other corporations pay, and the additional amount, under current law, is returned directly to local government. The letter also states that insurance companies are

taxed directly on their gross receipts by state law.

Bob Barber of the alliance disagrees with SFANT. "We say that banks and insurance companies pay an 'in lieu tax' which is then dealt out proportionally," Barber said.

"They have one more loophole," said Sendzimir. "They only pay payroll expense or gross receipt taxes, not both." She said she thinks that most corporations that do business in San Francisco could afford to pay both taxes.

"There is an exemption for small businesses whose tax would be less than \$500," said Barber. For other businesses, the tax, ranges from 90 cents to \$2.10 per \$1,000 of gross receipts.

"Taxies for instance, pay the \$2.20 rate, department and grocery stores pay \$1, and utility companies pay 90 cents per \$1,000. The payroll expense tax is 1.1 percent of total wages of salaries. Businesses pay whichever of the taxes is larger," said Barber.

CENTERFOLD

Investing in politics

by Michael Kerrigan

*Baa, baa, black sheep,
Have you any wool?
Yes, sir, yes, sir,
Three bags full;
One for my master,
And one for my dame,
And one for the little boy
Who lives down the lane.*

Political contributions aren't handed out as indiscriminately as bags of wool in nursery rhymes, but they're the next best thing. From the presidential primaries to the election of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the money the candidates seek is usually the money the candidates get, for one reason or another.

But the sheep are not sheared for free, and this election is no exception.

The rule of thumb for contributors is to go with a winner. A loser cannot grant a zoning change, appropriate money to a special cause or fix a parking ticket; some of the major and minor favors that contributors feel, and in many cases rightly so, will be theirs after a successful campaign.

To alleviate any chance of not "covering all the bases," and falling into disfavor with a successful longshot for office, those who worry about such things make it a point that their name turns up on the financial statements of several, if not most, of those running for office.

Some of those looking toward the future are individuals and businesses that have been active in San Francisco politics for years, names that are recognizable as the PG&E bill in the morning mail.

Cyril Magnin, Willie Brown and Richard Blum are only three of the better knowns who appear on the records as political "angels." Sally Lilienthal, Ann Eleazar and Wendy Coblenz are some of the names of women involved in local political funding, and Bank of America, Cost Plus, Inc., the San Francisco 49'ers also on the lists as givers to the soon-to-be-elected Board of Supervisors.

Bankers, real estate interests and the cab companies — the Yellow and Luxor and De Soto cabs, which won't open their doors for less than \$1.20 — all have an interest in who sits on the board.

Another possibly not as recognizable name is Melvin Swig. He is the first son of Benjamin H., the owner and chairman of the board of the Fairmont Hotel. The younger Swig directs the operations of the company from the second floor suite of executive offices. His involvement in local politics is not as "active" as it once was, but his interest in campaign results still remains high.

He muses at the suggestion that "power brokers" and political "king makers" still exist in San Francisco, and that the era of corporate control of local politicians is not just a thing of the past.

"There is no power base in the city anymore," said Swig, taking time out from a stack of papers, against a window backdrop of downtown San Francisco. "Because of the limits placed on individuals and the way in which they can raise money, the days of coming up with \$20,000 or \$25,000 on short notice are over. You just can't raise those kinds of bucks anymore."

Swig's reference was to a city statute, passed in 1975, that would limit to \$500 individual contributors to a candidate.

The limit, according to Swig, has put a definite crimp in the big spenders style.

"When I was finance chairman for Dianne Feinstein's first campaign for supervisor in 1968, we raised \$80,000 or \$90,000, and of that I raised \$20,000 personally, not that I contributed that much," said Swig, with a ready recollection of the facts. "But I couldn't do that today if I stood on my head."

But the change in the contribution laws have not diminished the ability of Swig and other political movers to bring money into an election. The era of receiving a single, large contribution has been replaced by a tactic of taking several, smaller gifts. Political action committees, conglomerates of individuals with common candidate and issue interest, have replaced the once-renowned high roller. Fund-raising dinners still bring in thousands of dollars for candidates, and the art of subtle persuasion of friends and associates still plays a major role in the funding of campaigns.

Though Swig's participation in active campaigning may have slowed in recent elections, his concern for tourism and commerce in the city has not diminished his desire to see sympathetic forces elected. The well-being of the hotel industry, and business in general, depends on a favorable trading climate and a friendly city government.

His support of particular candidates and his opposition to "unfavorable" propositions bears this out. He is adamantly opposed to the passage of Proposition M, which would tax oil, banking,



**'...the days of coming up with \$20,000
or \$25,000 on short notice are over'**

—Melvin Swig

insurance and other corporations at a higher rate than at present.

"Proposition M is a ploy to attack business," said Swig, focusing his full attention to the question at hand, narrowing his sober eyes that belie his 62 years. "With its passage there would be no reason to keep (corporations) from moving down the peninsula. A business exodus is already happening, and it will continue if these people have their way."

nancial disclosure. The cab lobby — De Soto, Luxor and Yellow — the San Francisco Hilton, parking garages and liquor stores are actively participating in the re-election of Supervisor Hutch.

"This is a city of tourism which we must develop," said Hutch, from her window-barricaded headquarters at the corner of Octavia and Hayes streets. "It's necessary to maintain the hotels, to maintain tourism. It is up to industry and busi-

By "these people," Swig refers to the anti-high-rise, tax-the-corporations collective that would turn the city into a "greenbelt."

"They are anti-social in what they are suggesting," said Swig, lashing out at those who advocate more social programs while increasing corporate taxes. "Unfortunately, the corporations are seen as distrustful."

To see a pro-business stance maintained in San Francisco, Swig has thrown his support to a number of like-minded candidates — Edward Lawson, Peter Finnegan and Ronald Glick. But also on his contribution list is the unlikely name of Ella Hill Hutch.

Hutch is currently the supervisor for the fourth district, which falls into the boundaries of Market Street to Presidio Avenue, from California to Waller streets — not the center of any obvious corporate interest. But, nonetheless, Swig has contributed \$500 to Hutch.

And Swig's is not the only corporate-oriented name to appear on Hutch's fi-

ness to establish the needs of the community."

Hutch feels confident that her district constituents will remain faithful to her as she carries out a campaign in which she must be supported citywide. She paused to collect her thoughts.

"I advocate no on Proposition M," said Hutch. "It would only chase business out of the city and frighten it to the Peninsula and the East Bay. Business is here for a profit and without it the neighborhoods couldn't exist. This neighborhood would be so run-down that it would turn to nothing."

Hutch went on to extoll the need to upgrade schools with the guidance of business and industry. Reaching for the phone, and closing her comments, she added, "and let's not forget the elderly."

Also appearing on the list of supporters for Hutch is Walter Shorenstein, chairman of the board of the Milton Meyer Company, which is involved in real estate development in the city. Shorenstein opted not to be interviewed for this article, but the record of his contributions to local campaigns, not only to Supervisor Hutch, speaks for him.

He supports the candidacies of Don Horanzy, Edward Lawson, Doris Ward, John Molinari, Louise Renne and Lee Dolson — all with a maximum gift.

Shorenstein also supports Quentin Kopp, and it is Kopp's financial statement which indicates the pattern of the shift in campaign contributions to multiple, small gifts. Walter is not the only Shorenstein to send campaign funds Kopp's way. Also contributing to the "Kopp for Supervisor" effort are Carole Shorenstein, owner of the Golden Gate Theater, which has also donated to Kopp's re-election bid, and Douglas Shorenstein, a New York attorney.

Between the Shorensteins and businesses in which they have a direct interest, including the Milton Meyer Company, Supervisor Kopp has collected more than \$1,000.

"Yes, the Shorensteins have contributed to me," said Kopp, from his cramped quarters inside City Hall. "But a lot of people contribute."

He recalled a quote by Jesse Unruh, former speaker of the California Assem-

— continued on page 4, column 1

'Mayor Moscone was a great assistant,' Simmons says. 'Mayor Feinstein's a phenomenal help'

— continued from preceding page

nance report, as the transmitter for the donations, made mostly in sums of \$250. By law, intermediaries must be listed as such when candidates file their reports.

After the San Francisco Bay Guardian reported the apparent discrepancies in the statements, Lau amended his report to show Simmons as the intermediary for \$1,850.

Later, the Guardian reported, Gonzales acknowledged receiving the contributions from Simmons.

"Nobody ever contacted me about it besides you," the paper quoted him as saying, "so I figured it was okay."

According to the Guardian, Pelosi insisted the donations to his campaign were made individually. But the paper said three of the contributors acknowledged giving their checks to Simmons to relay to Pelosi.

Simmons refuses to discuss it. "Again, you're trying to reopen old wounds," he says. "This has been rehashed over and over again in the newspapers."

"I don't want to bring this up again. I want to forget all that. We're here, we're a constructive element in the city."

But Pier 39 stands as a reminder, a monument to how to get things done in They City That Knows How.

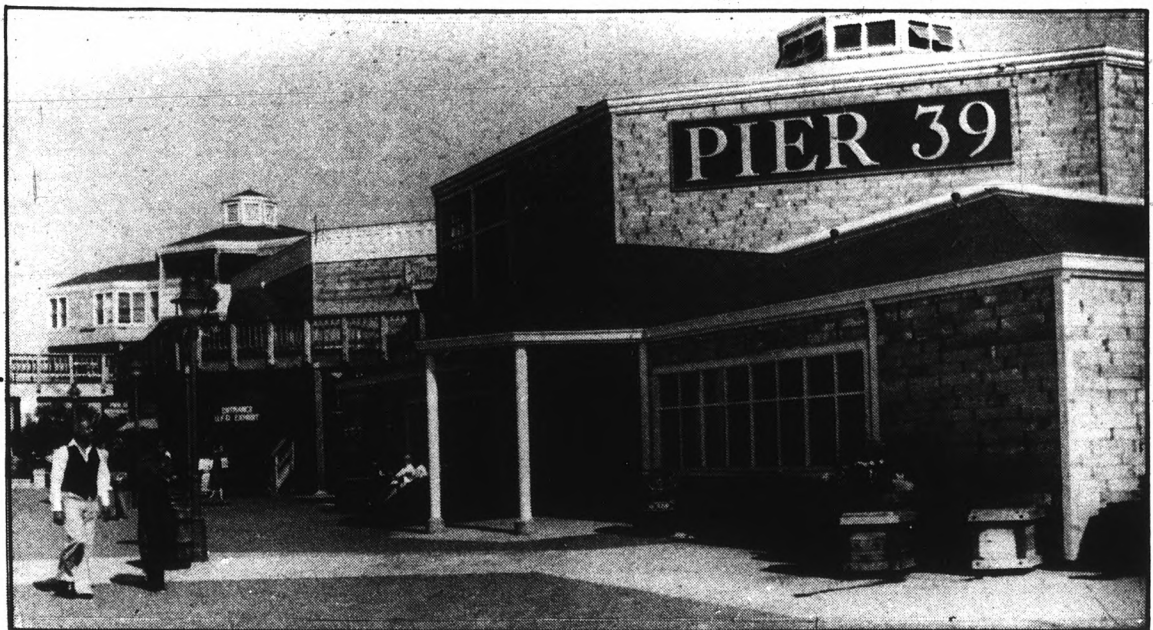
Simmons succeeded, as both he and Brown proudly point out, where other developers failed.

"How did it happen?" Simmons asks. "Because I'm a hometown boy. I grew up here. Sure, I turn to the mayor all the time when I get stuck."

"Mayor Moscone was a great assistant," Simmons says. "Mayor Feinstein's a phenomenal help. I knew George well, we were in school at the same time, and I knew Dianne."

It is the only nod Simmons makes to the ways in which business meshes with politics in San Francisco. He offers a populist history of Pier 39's struggle against the city's bureaucratic machinery.

"I realized, when I started, the powers in the neighborhoods, in the districts. I went out and I gave literally



A monument to how to get things done.

hundreds of talks. Every service club, every luncheon club, Kiwanis, you name it.

"And I got grass roots support," he continues. "I brought people down here and showed them the piers falling into the bay, the old abandoned cars this pier was full of, the old refrigerators sitting out here, no one working down here, no one could see the water, no one could fish off these piers. I had pictures, I conducted tours down here."

"That's how we got the permits," Simmons says, "because we went around and we got a hell of a lot of grass roots support. They were tired of no development, no progress, no new jobs on the San Francisco waterfront."

Simmons, understandably, wants to talk about the positive aspects of his \$27 million development. He wants to talk about the jobs he created, the new park he plans to complete by Christmas, the new, fixed breakwater that will replace the ineffective floating one now in place.

He wants to talk about his tennis game.

He does not want to speak of his role as a prominent San Francisco angel. Asked whether campaign contributions are a necessary business expense in projects of such magnitude, Simmons shrugs.

"Who knows?" he asks. "We're here. We did it." Welcome to Pier 39.

Taxi industry paves the campaign road

by Chris Donnelly

The San Francisco taxicab industry is one special interest group which tries to ensure, through judicious placement of \$100-200 campaign contributions, that it will not be without advocates on the Board of Supervisors.

The cab companies have a vested interest in city government; the city controls the issuance and transfer of the limited number of operating permits, which allow the drivers to ply their trade.

The financial statements, which every candidate was required to file by Sept. 23, reveal Luxor Cabs as the most generous and prolific donor — dividing \$1,025 among nine supervisorial candidates, six of whom are presently seated on the board.

Yellow Cab placed second on the list, donating a total of \$825 to seven candidates. The only other cab outfit listed as a political contributor as of Sept. 23 is De Soto Cab Company, which picked four candidates for its \$405 total contributions.

All three companies' boards of directors make the decisions on which candidates to back, and how much money to donate to the candidates' campaigns.

Bill Lazar, manager of Luxor, said members of his company, which is privately owned, "talk it over with the help."

Yellow Cab, which advertises itself as "Driver owned and operated — a Cooperative," doesn't see the necessity of worker input. "They don't have anything to do with management," said manager James E. Steele.

However the decisions are arrived at, a definite pattern exists in the cab companies' political generosity — they back likely winners. Out of the three non-incumbents chosen by Luxor, only one, Wendy Nelder, is a newcomer to city government. The other two are former citywide and District 7 Supervisor Robert Gonzales — who was unseated by a narrow margin in a runoff last December by Doris Ward, and David Scott, who ran third in the mayor's race last November. Both have a good shot at a seat on the

board if citywide elections are upheld on Nov. 4.

Both Yellow Cab and De Soto followed Luxor's lead, donating only to incumbents and old-timers with strong name-recognition.

The big winners in the contributions sweepstakes are Gonzales and Scott, who each received a total of \$400 in donations.

While most of the contributions came in chunks of \$100 or, as in the case of Scott and Gonzales, \$200, De Soto saw fit to donate \$105 to Supervisor Ella Hill Hutch, and Luxor pitched \$140 into her campaign.

The taxi industry's interest in the current campaign ties in with its own campaign to revise the city's law that prohibits the sale or transfer of permits among private parties. The system dates back to 1978, when Supervisor Quentin Kopp sponsored an initiative to end private transfer and at the same time to allow leasing of permits.

Kopp's name is conspicuously absent from the list of candidates backed by the cab companies. Rather than trying to change his mind, the cab companies hope to gain enough support on the board to place a new initiative bringing back permit transfer on the June 1981 ballot.

"We fought it (Kopp's initiative)," said Lazar, "and we're going to keep fighting it until we win."

Yellow Cab's Steele agreed: "They took our vested rights away from us. We can't just sit still. We'll get the measure on the ballot, but we're going to have to educate the public about what is really going on."

Lazar considers political funding just one part of the complex business of running a cab company in a big city.

"If you are into city politics," he said, "you just can't avoid it."

The management of at least one outfit in this city disagreed. City Cab has given no money to any candidate and doesn't plan to.

"We're apolitical," said one dispatcher over the phone who refused to be named. "We just steer clear. We're just a little cab company."



**'Money won't assure your winning,
but the lack of money
will ensure your defeat
... and winning
is the name of the game'**

—Morris Bernstein

— continued from page 1

bly, about the need to remain distant from the interests of campaign contributors, "you drink their liquor, take their money and then vote no."

"Anyone who contributes always gives for a reason, and in a lot of cases they give too much," said Kopp. "You have to wrestle with your integrity. When they continually send checks for \$1,000 or \$1,200, it's difficult to send them back."

"I introduced the campaign spending law, and I have to keep reminding myself that there's a reason for it," he said.



Quentin Kopp

That reason, ostensibly, is to cut the pressure to patronize those who contribute thousands of dollars.

In a campaign that has generated little voter interest, and so far has failed to clarify the issues for the voters, the temptation to ignore the limits of campaign contributions is intense. Money offers exposure, and exposure is crucial to a successful campaign.

"There's confusion among the voters, not only in the presidential race, but over the supervisor's race as well," said Kopp. "They'll walk up to me and say, 'Quentin, I hope you beat her.' Some people still think I'm running for mayor."

Kopp is quick to point out the shortcomings of tax laws that he feels are stifling business trying to survive in San Francisco.

Kopp's candidacy is supported by traditional business interests, and he reflects those attitudes in his campaign rhetoric. Contributions have come in from a mixed bag of real estate, banking and labor groups. He is expected to come in first in the citywide voting for supervisor Nov. 4, primarily due to name recognition, one of the benefits of incumbency.

The cost of running a campaign for supervisor has, like everything else, increased sharply over the past decade. The ease with which Melvin Swig was able to marshal the monied forces for Dianne Feinstein in 1968 seems to be a phenomenon of an age that has passed.

As of Sept. 23, the average dollar amount raised in the race for supervisor was around \$15,000, a far cry from the \$80,000 that the mayor was able to spend on her first campaign for supervisor. Some campaign managers estimate that the total by the end of October will average, for those running as incumbents, to around \$20,000. This figure, for most, is out of reach without contributions and outside help.

Another familiar name to political and business circles in the city, active in behind-the-scenes politics, is Morris Bernstein. A real estate and land developer in the city for decades, he has served on the Fire and Airport Commissions and is familiar with the workings of San Francisco politics.

"The insinuations are unjustified and false," said Bernstein about the existence of any power base in the city, and more to the point his being a part of it. "A politician cannot be bought for \$500, but it's difficult to be elected without support."

"If there were six spots open then I'd contribute to six candidates," he said, from his office near Market and Ninth streets, which looked as if it had been plucked off the set of a Francis Ford Coppola movie about covert power. "But I don't have any business with the city anymore."

As a result, his contributions have gone to only three candidates in this election, out of a field of 64. Those he holds in special favor are Don Horanzy, Nancy Walker and Doris Ward.

Another reason Bernstein has opted



Ella Hill Hutch

not to support an entire slate of candidates is because of the conflict that is now set up on the ballot. The election of a new group of supervisors may be negated by the passage of Proposition N, which would return the city to district elections.

"An entirely new membership is possible and many are not familiar with city business," said Bernstein. "There should be some consistency in the system of

government, but not necessarily with those currently serving. There is just too much confusion right now."

Bernstein, like all of those interviewed for this article, opposes the proposed charter revision. "There wasn't sufficient thought given to the charter changes," he said. "It's like an operation that starts at the head and ends at the toes; it would kill you."

"When you're asking for money to run a campaign," said Bernstein, explaining the subtleties of contributing, "how much you get all depends on who's doing the asking."

"Take someone not familiar with the process, not educated to the way the system works. If he were to ask for a contribution for a candidate, he might get \$10. But if I were to ask for a contribution for that same person I'd get \$500, because I understand the nuances, the discourses of elections."

Bernstein may understand the nuances and subtleties that run throughout elections, but he also understands the more obvious point — the need of money to win.

"There's a saying about politics that I find particularly true," said Bernstein, ignoring a ringing phone on his desk. "Money won't assure your winning, but the lack of money will ensure your defeat. And winning is the name of the game."

But for those running for office who do not enjoy the advantage of contributions from the established power bases, a seat on the Board of Supervisors can be difficult if not impossible to attain.

Diana Coleman, candidate for supervisor from the Spartacist Party Campaign Committee, a group supporting a socialist philosophy, has had trouble coming up with money to compete with the city's political veterans. As of Sept. 23, Coleman had raised \$250, \$192 of which had gone for the candidate's filing fee and another \$23 for miscellaneous expenses, which left \$35 for the remaining six weeks of campaigning.

"I'm having to depend a lot on volunteers," said Coleman. "I've had to run a limited campaign and do a lot of soap-boxing on street corners. I've been going to quite a few union meetings, because that's where most of my support is," she said.

There are no Swigs or Bernsteins to turn the political wheels to her advantage.

"My support is coming from those people who are militantly not voting," said Coleman. "With inflation as the primary issue, there are people who refuse to support the Democrats and Republicans in this city. I'm representing the people who can only go window shopping for meat."

At the other end of the challenger's

financial spectrum is candidate Ben Hom. Active on the city's Housing and Human Rights Commission, Hom is the founder of United Federal Savings and Loan. He is, by his own admission, an ambitious man. He is also running for supervisor as an outsider, and like Coleman, without the backing of the city's political "movers."

"I haven't received the backing of Morris Bernstein or Walt Shorenstein, but they have told me that they will help," said Hom. "I'm looking for the support from the small contributors as well as the big."

Though he is running a campaign that was put together in the second week of September, he has managed to gather over \$50,000 in small as well as large contributions. Hom contends that most of his money has come in \$1 to \$20 gifts



Ben Hom

whose donors have walked into his campaign headquarters off the street. But his financial statement would seem to indicate otherwise.

Through husband and wife teams, both able to contribute the legal maximum of \$500, a consortium of realtors and bankers, and the \$1 and \$20 gifts, Hom, by the third week in September, had accumulated \$28,500. Between these contributions and a loan for \$22,500, Hom has been able to mount a widespread campaign and get his name before most voters. According to Hom, name recognition is "crucial."

He has tapped some of the collective resources that have worked so well for political candidates in the past. A number of employees of United Federal Savings and Loan have collected over \$3,800 toward his campaign.

Hom admits that he would not be in the race if district election were still in effect — that the power of the incumbent is too great in a two-man race.

And that's what the favorites are hoping for, an advantage that is too great to be successfully challenged. It's a hope shared by the political "angels," whose interest in this fall's campaign is only outweighed by their political wool.

Election '80 preview

Facts don't match

Candidates cloud issues

by Jim Muyo

Spectators at a political forum were left confused and grasping for specifics after listening to Filipino candidates for San Francisco School Board and Supervisorial positions speak in the SF State Student Union Tuesday evening.

Speaking at the forum were Tony Ubalde and Moy Velasquez, candidates for the school board, and Sally Famarin, who is seeking a spot on the board of supervisors.

Many of the about 30 people in attendance sat in bewilderment as their questions were met with generalities, or went completely unanswered as the candidates rambled on.

Aside from the generalities, the audience was fed conflicting facts and theories about the city's Filipino population.

A major point discussed was whether the Filipinos of the city are fragmented into groups from different areas of the Philippines and groups who speak different dialects.

"We're not a divided people," said Ubalde, raising his voice. "We should

challenge anybody who says that." "It's an illusion to believe that we're united," responded Velasquez.

Dan Gonzales, a lecturer in Asian-American Studies here and an adviser to the Pilipino-American Collegiate Endeavor, PACE, disagreed with Ubalde after the meeting.

"On that issue Ubalde screwed up nightously," he said. "Everybody is divided as all hell. His position to challenge anybody who asserts that is absolutely ridiculous."

Another point of disagreement was the number of Filipinos who are registered to vote in the city. Velasquez said that there are 6,000, but Ubalde said that figure is a myth. He claims there are close to 25,000 registered Filipino voters in the city.

But when the candidates did touch on specifics they did make some sense.

Velasquez, who was the first full-time Filipino-American instructor in Ethnic Studies at SF State, stressed a need for learning four R's — reading, writing, arithmetic, and respect for humans.

"Respect should start in the home

and continue in the schools. If kids can't relate to their fellow students and teachers, how can they learn?" asked Velasquez.

Velasquez said he would begin teaching students respect by being a role model, and by being in constant contact with students and teachers.

Ubalde focused his comments on the need to restore credibility to the classroom.

"It's important that teachers be respected and admired and not treated as second-class citizens," he said.

"I believe in three more R's — respect, reliance and self-realization. We ought to tell teachers that they're one of the most important human resources in our society."

Ubalde is a former commissioner for the San Francisco Housing Authority. He resigned on June 12, he said, when he decided to run for the school board.

Velasquez has a bachelor's degree in education, a master's degree in education and in educational administration, and is currently studying for a

doctorate in education at the University of San Francisco.

Velasquez favors transitional bilingual education. This technique teaches students to use English, he said, but allows instructors to teach the students in their native language should the students have difficulty learning something in English.

Famarin didn't have the opportunity to contrast her views with another supervisorial candidate, Wayne Alba. Alba, who is also running for a supervisorial spot, was invited to the forum but never arrived.

Famarin, a realtor in San Francisco since 1960, was the least specific of the candidates. She said only that she would try to help youth and help the elderly get better low-cost housing.

She also said she would work on Affirmative Action programs for youth and economic development by bringing back businesses to San Francisco. She said she supports the Equal Rights Amendment.

The forum was sponsored by PACE and the Asian-American Studies Department.



Filipino candidate for the school board Moy Velasquez, said it's a myth that Filipinos are united.

Reagan unpopular in campus poll

by Chris Donnelly

Republican candidate Ronald Reagan is running neck and neck with Jimmy Carter nationwide, but a Phoenix spot check of presidential preferences uncovered little on-campus support for the former governor of California.

Reagan landed among the ranks of the so-called minor candidates in the unsentimental survey, which was conducted this week.

Although only seven people out of 54 interviewed expressed support for Reagan ("I put \$10 on the guy," said one), Reagan led the pack in a negative category, with six of nine undecided voters saying they definitely will not vote for him. Carter received two negative votes from this group.

Carter out-pollled Anderson 14 votes to nine, with four additional people saying they will probably reluctantly vote for the president, but Anderson supporters indicated a more

Campus Poll Results	
Reagan	13%
Carter	26%
Anderson	17%
Commoner	4%
Clark	4%

positive attitude toward their candidate.

Anderson's "firm stand on human rights," and his years as a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee were among the reasons cited by students as qualifying him to be president.

Anderson's ability to gather a protest vote was also observed in the survey.

"It's more of a negative reason than anything else," said Anderson supporter Richard Leman, "I can't vote for Carter in good conscience."

A definite pattern emerged in the poll among those who said they will definitely or probably vote for Carter.

"He's the lesser of three evils," said Jerry Chin, 24, a senior majoring in psychology.

"He's not as offensive as Reagan," said accounting major Cheryl Switzer, "and he's not as stupid as Anderson."

"I think Reagan would be a disaster," said English Instructor Andrea Kevech, who mentioned the GOP candidate's opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion, his

"facile answers," and possible Supreme Court nominations as reasons for voting for Carter. "It's pretty frightening to think he (Reagan) might win."

Both Anderson and Carter backers expressed the opinion that Anderson cannot win.

"I would vote for Anderson, but he doesn't stand a chance," said senior Marc Brutschy, a chemistry major who will vote for Carter in an effort to stop Reagan.

Marcy Marcus, a recreation major, said she will vote for Anderson, "because I don't like anybody else."

"I know he's not going to win, so it's really not a question of whether he's going to make a good president."

A majority of those surveyed

Supervisor to defend district vote

Supervisor Nancy Walker, D-9th District and community leader David Finn will face off in a debate on district vs. citywide supervisorial elections Friday from noon to 1 p.m. in the Barbary Coast of the Student Union.

Walker will defend the district election position and Finn, who represents the Citizens for Better Government Citywide Election Campaign, will argue for citywide elections. The debate, called "District Elections '80: Trick or Treat," is sponsored by the Forum of Urban Studies Students. Admission is free.

placed political pragmatism above personal idealism when stating reasons for voting for a particular candidate. Some people, however, will reflect their disenchantment with the current state of affairs by voting their consciences.

Two people mentioned Citizens Party candidate Barry Commoner; two said they favor Libertarian candidate Ed Clark; and another mentioned Communist Angela Davis as alternatives to accepting those candidates who dominate the political scene.

David Woodling, a theater arts major, is considering yet another alternative to the aforementioned. Although he is leaning toward Anderson, Woodling said he may place his franchise with the rock 'n' roll vote by casting a write-in ballot for Eagles' guitarist Joe Walsh.

'60s blacklisting charges

Fired teacher strikes back

by Kerry Hamill

A resolution asking state officials to review the firing and alleged blacklisting of Nathan Hare, former coordinator of SF State's Black Studies Program, was signed by Mayor Dianne Feinstein this week.

The resolution, which was unanimously approved by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors two weeks ago, will now go to Gov. Jerry Brown and the California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees.



Photo by Jim Blaise

San Francisco supervisors have approved a resolution to review the firing of Nathan Hare, former Black Studies coordinator here.

Hare was hired in spring 1968 by SF State President John Summerskill to administer the fledgling Black Studies Program — a program that the administration did not want, Hare said.

"The concept of a Black Studies Program at that time worried the administration because it suggested that something was wrong with American education," he said.

"My objective as an administrator was to take education out of the ivory tower and into the arena of life. I wanted students to form history clubs, to have panel discussions in church basements and at local high schools. Community leaders and campus administrators were afraid of change, of losing control."

Hare's problems at SF State began when the Black Student Union called a student strike on Nov. 6, 1968 to press for faster implementation of the Black Studies Program. The strike soon spread to the general student population and faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers.

In February 1969, Hare was suspended and removed from his position as chairman of Black Studies after he and other black faculty members interrupted a speech by former SF State President S.I. Hayakawa.

This paved the way for Hayakawa to fire Hare for "unprofessional conduct" in support of the strike, Hare said.

Since the firing, Hare said he has been blacklisted throughout the CSUC system and twice has been denied a position at UC Berkeley despite his qualifications.

Hare said that he did nothing about the matter for 12 years because the idea of enlisting the aid of politicians never occurred to him.

"Two months ago, I had a conversation with a parking lot attendant. I told him I had been blacklisted, and he said I should write a letter to Gov. Brown and ask his help," he said.

Hare said he wrote a number of letters and received support from Congressman Ron Dellums, Assemblyman Willie Brown, Congressman Phillip Burton and Supervisor Quentin Kopp, who authored the resolution that was signed by Feinstein.

Hare also noted that his trouble at SF State was not the first time he had made waves in the academic world.

After he received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1960, Hare took a job at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Hare said he was well-liked by students and was twice voted the most popular teacher on campus before trouble broke.

"A white woman wrote a letter to the dean complaining that my criticisms of society were objectionable," Hare said.

The chairman of the School of Sociology then told Hare that he wanted to observe some of his classes, and he was told to refrain from making speeches on campus in the future.

The affair came to a head when South Carolina Congressman Medgar Evers called Howard University President James Nebor to get rid of Hare because he could cause trouble, according to Hare.

The following year, Hare's contract was not renewed.

Hare, who has been living in the Bay Area and working as a clinical psychologist since his dismissal from SF State, said he expects the support he has recently garnered will make a big difference.

"I will apply to the Bay Area colleges and universities that interest me. Now I will be accepted or the blacklisting will continue," he said. "Because I have had offers from all over the country, if I cannot get one here, it is very curious. It is only a matter of time before the California system runs out of excuses."

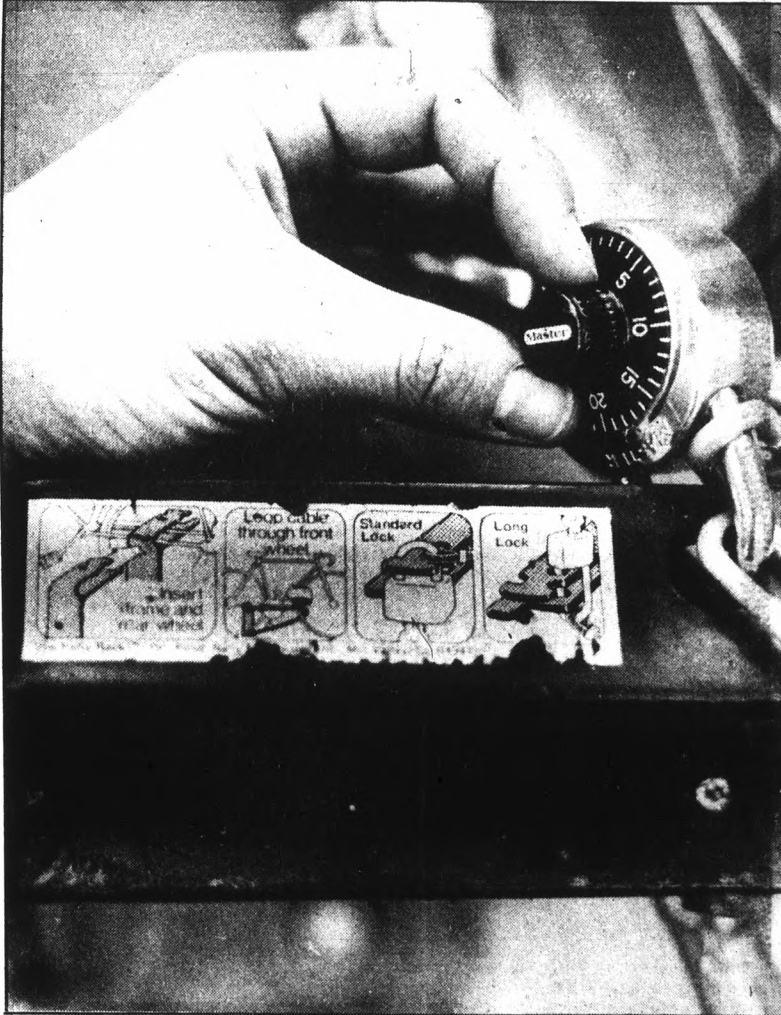


Photo by Jim Blaise

For an experienced bike thief, breaking into locks or cutting them off is no problem.

Bikes easy target

— from page 1

ference to sending juveniles on their way rather than detaining them.

When a youth is taken to the juvenile probation department, he is either counseled, which Hanson describes as "a slap on the wrist," or the police report is sent to the District Attorney's office for action.

"It all depends on the kid's background and the case," he said.

The decision to prosecute rests with the parole officer, Hanson said.

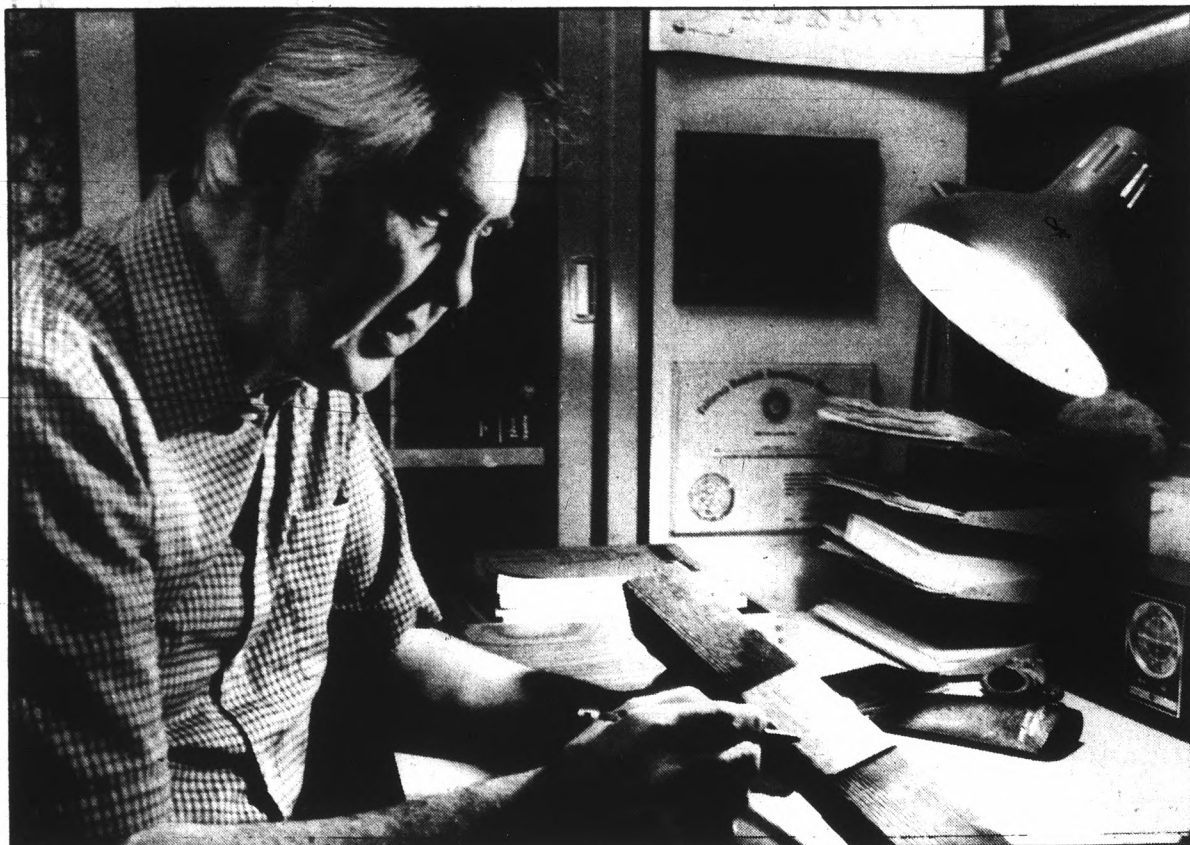
"Parole officers don't think it's very serious (bicycle theft), and they're not big on prosecuting. A hell

of a lot of them aren't referred to us." "What the kid learns is that no one thinks the offense is very serious," he said.

Hanson said locking up bike thieves is harsh, but that juveniles should pay for the crime, either by doing community work or paying for the stolen property.

Mirch said they have been charging juveniles with conspiracy — a felony if they catch more than one bike thief, and if they are carrying bolt cutters.

He said they've been able to make the arrests because students and residents have been calling in when they see something suspicious going on.



Professor Heglar examines a blood-stained club with an incriminating note attached — a club used in a 1911 murder.

Photo by Jim Blaise

Coroner's investigations apply team methodology

by Anne Redding

Rodger Heglar, SF State anthropology professor and deputy coroner for the city, described the use of ethnohistory and forensic anthropology in death investigations during a seminar last week as part of the annual meeting of the American Society of Ethnohistory.

Heglar's presentation was one of many held at the San Franciscan Hotel during the three-day, national conference, which was hosted by SF State.

Ethnohistory — the study of cultures — and forensic anthropology play integral parts in investigations done by the coroner's office to determine the cause of sudden deaths, Heglar said.

A pathologist, dentist, coroner's investigators and an ethnohistorian are enlisted as a team in these studies, he said.

Although the final decision on the time and cause of an individual's death are the coroner's responsibility, the coroner bases his decisions on the information presented by the investigating team.

In addition to determining the causes of sudden death, the coroner also investigates "unexplained" human remains that are found in a variety of places, such as construction or excavation sites, Heglar said.

Heglar presented a paper titled "A Coroner's Case Can Be a Matter of Time," which concluded that the time of death and age of human remains can make or break a coroner's case.

"The circumstances in this kind of an investigation can fool you. When you're off in your estimations, you're off royally," he said.

Heglar related an experience that illustrated his point. He was asked to determine the age of a skull that had been

found in a person's basement.

"I didn't think that there was anything unusual about it, the skull had normal characteristics. The bone was waxy to touch and had a candle wax odor, which is not at all abnormal," he said.

The people who had discovered the skull failed to inform him, however, that they had been storing greasy rags in it for quite some time, Heglar said.

Another case, which strengthens the adage that "things are not always what they seem to be," involved a house located near University of California Medical Center.

"We (the coroner's office) were called in to investigate a possible homicide. A mummified body, sitting in a yoga position, was discovered in the house's basement," Heglar said.

During the investigation they found many male and female bones buried in the basement's dirt floor that were unrelated to each other and the lower part of the spinal cord that had been sawed in half. It was later determined that a sharp, high-speed electric saw had been used, he said.

"We also found miscellaneous, unrelated material among the bones such as shoe fragments, newspapers from the '40s and chemical-filled ampules," said Heglar.

"The media wanted it to be multiple murders, so they would have something for the 6 o'clock news. We couldn't make that assumption until the bones and chemicals had been tested."

It was discovered that the bones had been preserved in formaldehyde and that the chemical-filled ampules were quite old. Along with this and the other evidence, it was concluded that the bones were anatomical samples that had been discarded by a generation of students from the medical center, said Heglar.

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The SF Registrar of Voters office is looking for poll officials to work during the November 4 Presidential election. Judges earn \$41 and inspectors earn \$50 to provide assistance from 6:45 am to 8:55 pm. You have to be 18 years or older, US Citizen, and a SF resident. People with Chinese or Spanish speaking abilities are especially needed. Apply at room 155, City Hall or call 558-3417.

FOR SALE

Parking stall for rent, \$8.00/month, 584-7936.

TI-58 Programmable Calculator Includes Master Library Modules, quick references, accessories. \$65. to the first person. 641-9430, anytime.

74 Pinto, smashed driver's side, runs good, 23 mpg, 2300 cc stick, all parts good, except damaged side. Must sell all \$200. 752-2559.

For Sale! 169 Ford Fairlane 500 Station-wagon. New tires, battery, starter. Clean Good transportation. \$600. Call Jim, 444-5595.

Cheap tickets for Dickens Christmas Fair, \$6.00 instead of \$7.25! At Fort Mason, Nov. 22-Dec. 28. Leave name, number and number of tickets wanted in the HHSU box in the History Department before Nov. 7.

V.W. Bug, 1970 like new inside and outside, runs great, new brakes, rebuilt engine, \$1800, or best offer, call 994-3765.

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Social Welfare in Sweden: Overseas study program offered by Cal-State International Programs. Receive full SFSU Credit. Come to NAd 356.

31st—"Evening of the Mask"—9 pm to Midnight, Unitarian Church at Franklin at Geary in SF. Music by Louisiana Playboys—Zouzo dance and buffet. Call 863-0253, SF Epilepsy.

Tickets for "My Fair Lady" November 13 show are going fast! Purchase yours today at the Activities Office, NAd 451.

SF Fog—Indoor Soccer! Is coming to the Cow Palace, November 22! Discount Tickets Available at Activities Office, NAd 451.

Interested in a Craft Workshop? Make it and save money!! Christmas/Hanukkah is just around the corner! Detailed information soon!

Pre-Medical students interested in participating in the Martinez Pre-medical counseling and volunteer program, especially women and minorities, call Kim, 431-6578.

ABC'S OF COMMUNISM: Fall class series sponsored by the Spartacus Youth League, continues Thursday nights at 7pm, Student Union B114.

Visit the Activities office, NAd 451, to view the two crafts of Craft Workshop. More info. available then/here soon.

Crafts Workshop—Saturday November 22, \$3.50 or \$5.00. Visit Activities Office, NAd 451 to view two crafts. Ask for Madelyn.

WOMEN who experience MENSTRUAL CRAMPS are needed for a BIOFEEDBACK research. Janet, 863-3249.

WHO IS ART FLEMING? I need a JEOPARDY Board Game. (Remember the TV Show?) Call Jim, 647-2287, 469-2578. Pay Cash.

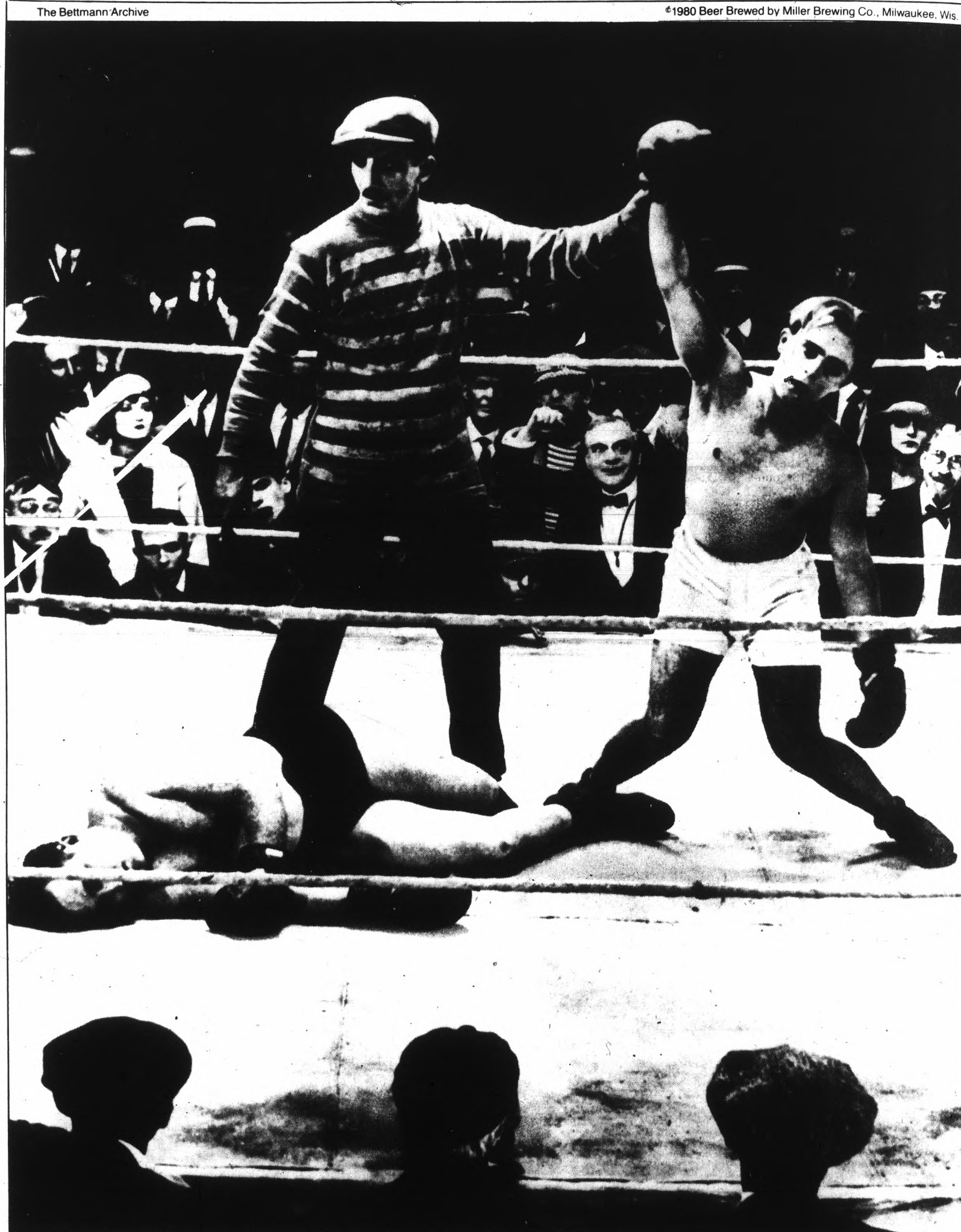
ANIMAL LOVERS! We have Volunteer positions for you. Call the Campus Volunteer Bureau, 469-2171. New Adm. 451.

John Anderson will speak at a rally at Union Square this Saturday, November 1, at 2:30 pm.

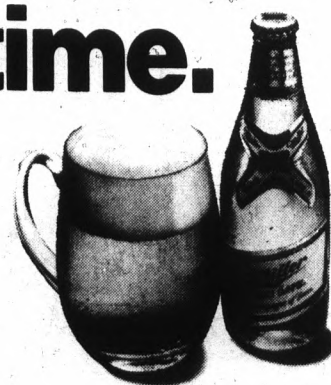
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Now comes Miller time.



Organization for lovers of famished flora takes root

by Steve Davis

Unlike the "Invasion of the Body Snatchers," which played on one's innate fear of meat-eating plants, "Carnivorous Plants," a 40-minute slide show by Joseph Mazrimas, revealed some of these meat eaters as nothing more than endangered species.

"I know you all have this fear of some mutant carnivorous pod in some remote jungle," Mazrimas told the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the California Native Plant Society last week.

"I used to have this fear of plants that prey on humans," he said, "but let me assure you, no such mutant exists."

"Everybody has this subconscious fear," said Mazrimas, a biochemist at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory since 1967.

In 1972, Mazrimas and Don Schnell, a doctor of pathology, founded the Carnivorous Plant Newsletter. They are now forming the International Plant Society.

Mazrimas became interested in carnivorous plants in the early 1960s when he bought his first Venus Fly Trap.

"It died within a week," the 43-year-old scientist recalled, "and I went down to the library and read up on the plants. I bought another Venus Fly Trap and was hooked."

"The challenge is in growing them," he said. "There is so much ignorance about carnivorous plants."

The Science of Carnivorous Plants is only 105 years old, according to Mazrimas, and was first labeled by Charles Darwin as the science of insectivorous plants.

"An explosion of scientific knowledge resulted," he said, "and today man has identified over 500 species of carnivorous plants, many of which are in danger of extinction."

In a greenhouse built next to his home in Livermore, Mazrimas grows about 1,000 specimens of 150 different species of carnivorous plants.

Since some carnivorous plants are found in the hot, humid tropics, Mazrimas uses humidifiers, heaters and lamps in his greenhouse and mimics the plants' native habitats.

One of the largest meat eaters of the plant kingdom is Nepenthes Merrilliana, a near-extinct pitcher plant which only grows in Borneo.

"The bones of a monkey were found inside its stalk," Mazrimas said, "along with those of tropical rats."

"The animals must have wanted a drink of water," Mazrimas said, "and fallen in."

Pitcher plants have hollow stalks which are used to trap its prey. Downward-pointed hairs on the inside of

the pitcher-shaped stalk make it a one-way street to death for insects attracted by the plant's bright colors and scented nectar.

The largest pitcher plant Mazrimas ever observed was "big enough for a small monkey" and held 1 1/2 gallons of water.

Of the 500 species of carnivorous plants from the 13 genera, only 50 species from seven genera are found in the United States. There are only 10 species from four genera which grow naturally in California.

Though they share the common trait of trapping live meals for nourishment, carnivorous plants vary widely in size, appearance and "modus operandi."

Underwater bladderworts, which vary in size from one inch to several feet tall, suck entrees ranging from microscopic algae to tadpoles, to frogs and small fish into their balloon-shaped digestive death chamber. Contact with any of the tiny hair-triggers at the entrance to the bladder causes it to inflate quickly, sucking in the meal.

Many carnivorous plants resemble living flypaper. They grow flat on the ground with leaves coated with tiny hairs, each topped by a drop of sticky liquid.

The Venus Fly Trap is an example of what Mazrimas terms "the bear trap." Sensitive hair-triggers react quickly whenever two of the hairs are touched and the hinged leaves close abruptly on its prey.

According to Mazrimas, the Venus Fly Trap has one of the longest memories of the plant kingdom. "It can recall a trigger hair being touched 20 seconds after it happens," he said. It takes touching two hairs to activate the trap.

The rarest killing method is the spiral funnel found on plants of the genus Genlisea found in South America and Africa. Insects are attracted by a spiral staircase which they follow inside the plant to their deaths.

All carnivorous plants have special modified leaves which trap and digest animals and they all have enzymes that break down animal protein. Most of them grow in barren soil and get their needed sulfur and nitrogen from the animals they eat. According to Mazrimas, the Venus Fly Trap can survive on two to three flies per year. "If you've got 30 flies buzzing around your house," he said, "with a Venus Fly Trap, you'll have 29. They aren't good fly catchers."

If it feels like butter, but it's not, it might be a Butterworth, a carnivorous plant which is coated with a slick liquid, Mazrimas said. The insect literally slides into the trap.

The second half of the presentation concentrated on the four genera of carnivorous plants that grow in Cali-



Photo by Jim Blaise

Joe Mazrimas, a biochemist, grows 180 species of carnivorous plants at his greenhouse in Livermore. Instead of insects and raw meat, he feeds them fertilizer on a regular basis.

fornia. Eight species of Utricularia, or bladderworts, grow naturally in the ponds and still water in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Delta regions.

Two species of Drosera are found in cool, wet areas along the north coast and in the high Sierra. Spoon-shaped leaves of this small plant fold up like tiny tacos whenever an insect gets stuck to its sticky goo.

Darlingtonia, or Cobra Plant, is only found in Northern California and Southern Oregon. It has a three to four foot tall tubular stalk that has an overhanging hood, complete with fangs. Insects are attracted by a sweet

scent, enter the stalk at the top and travel downward. Transparent areas let light into the narrowing chamber, fooling the insect to travel further downward. When the light in the vertical tunnel stops, the passage is too narrow for the insect to spread its wings and it falls into a pool of liquid inside the base of the stalk and drowns.

Because it takes four to five years for the plants to mature, Mazrimas said, several species of carnivorous plants are in danger of extinction.

"The best way to ensure the survival of the endangered species is to grow the seeds in a commercial nursery," he added.

Chance for study overseas

Students interested in studying overseas next year in one of 13 countries must submit applications by Feb. 3 to the International Students Office, N-Ad 356.

Potential applicants must have junior, senior or graduate status during the year they are applying for and have a 2.75 Grade Point Average. Israel and Brazil, however, require a 3.0 GPA.

Students studying abroad pay tuition equal to what they would pay if attending SF State, in addition to books, housing and travel. They are also eligible for regular financial aid.

"An international background benefits a student tremendously," said Jay Ward, an alumni assistant who went to Italy through the study abroad program.

Ward and Harry Freeman, director of International Studies, are available to counsel applicants on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the International Students Office.

Interested students must fill out an application and submit a dossier by Feb. 9 that includes a statement of



Photo by Jan Brown

Harry Freeman offers help to students planning to study abroad.

purpose, faculty recommendations, proposed classes and the student's plan for financing the trip.

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Proposal to pull AS votes

— from page 1

"After the vote it was obvious to me and other people that they had cast the deciding votes," Gerdson said. "They're supposed to be advisers, not politicians."

Gerdson, who has run for AS position on the same slate as Patterson, said he contacted university Provost Lawrence Ianni about the matter.

"He told me, 'As long as they have voting rights, there's nothing you can say about it,'" Gerdson said. "He can do something. He can see that his flunkies don't vote on student matters."

Gerdson said that after speaking with Ianni he called 11 campuses in the California State University and

Colleges system and found "100 percent ex-officio membership" for administrative representatives in student government.

In these cases, he said, the non-student representatives are denied voting rights by order of university officials — even when there is no direct prohibition in the constitution.

Romberg barely accessible

— from page 1

Hayward, meets once a week with Gina Sepic, editor of the Cal State-Hayward Pioneer.

"Basically the meetings are for the president," said Sepic, "so he can keep in touch with the students."

"Sometimes I think the meetings are a waste of my time. On some days all we talk about are what movies we have seen recently. On other days I get a good feel for what the administration is doing," she said.

"I will say that our administration is very accessible to the students," she said.

Maria LaGanga, editor of Cal State-Northridge's Daily Sundial, has weekly meetings with President James Cleary. Northridge's enrollment is 28,029.

"I ask him whatever is on my mind, and he tells me

about the things he is working on. The meetings help to keep the line of communication open between the students and the administration," LaGanga said.

One campus president, Gail Fullerton of San Jose State, not only holds regular meetings with the campus newspapers, but also schedules frequent press conferences for the campus radio station and campus television station.

"The conferences are held sometimes monthly, sometimes weekly, depending on her schedule," said Ernest Lopez of the public affairs office.

Some university presidents, such as Robin Wilson of Chico State, tried to have open office hours in the past but found the plan to be unsuccessful because of a lack of student interest.

"There are really no words...to describe the great beauty Kurosawa has created in this film..."
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Arts

A sleazy ride in 'The Hearse'

by D'Arcy Fallon

"The Hearse," starring Trish Van Devere's chest, is an exploitive, badly made movie. It draws on a prevalent horror movie theme: the independent woman victimized into senseless terror as she tries to make it on her own. The movie is intercut with varied shots of Van Devere's considerable anatomy, which contributes little to the plot but functions as surplus scenery to gawk at.

Van Devere plays a 30ish divorcee who needs to get away after an emotional crisis causes her to spend time under psychiatric care. Supposedly improved, she decides to spend the summer at her aunt's house in a remote California town, where she is snubbed by the townspeople and generally treated as if she had a contagious disease.

Why won't they speak to her? What secret lurks in the old house? Who cares? What's wrong with this picture? And why does Van Devere, an actress of some talent, continue to act in these tasteless movies?

She discovers her aunt took a lover a long time ago, and that the two of them took to worshipping Satan, an act the townsfolk can never forgive.

She is continually followed and driven off the road by a large, shiny black hearse, a death image which the audience is brow-beaten into accepting out of sheer weariness.

There are two ways to react to a film as badly made as this one. One can either have a coronary in anger at the film's tackiness, or suspend judgement, sit back and get taken for a ride.

But it's the theme of women alone — that they will lose their minds, doubt their sanity, or be punished, either by macho cops or supernatural cars — that needs to be

examined. The film portrays women as helpless, and always as victims.

People go to horror films to get scared, and get lost in terror for a time. This is possible unless the quality of the acting and dialogue is so unbelievable that the audience doesn't buy it. Instead of getting scared, they get distracted by the flaws.

"Halloween," playing with "The Hearse," makes the transition into the macabre with ease. Directed by John Carpenter, the movie is a frightening memory that stays with the viewer long after its end.

The plot centers on a young man, Michael, who has been in a mental institution for most of his life, placed there after murdering his sister on Halloween. His doctor (Donald Pleasance) drives to the institution on the night before Halloween to make sure that Michael is securely confined, realizing that he is potentially dangerous. Michael escapes, commandeers the doctor's car, and drives back to his home in a small-suburban town in Illinois.

The movie is an exercise in fright and suspense. The killer, wearing a halloween mask the entire time, stalks Laurie, a babysitter (Jamie Lee Curtis), terrorizing her and her friends in slow drawn-out scenes that are tightly edited.

Much of "Halloween" is shot from the killer's point of view. We begin to see what the killer sees, which is a disconcerting and disturbing vision. The movie works on a subliminal level. Laurie tries to kill the masked man, yet he manages to recover and come after her, time after time. It's a confirmation of our worst fears; you can't kill the boogeyman.

Both films are playing at the St. Francis Theater at 955 Market St.

Angela reads for Rebound

by Michael McCall

The agonizing search for hope and meaning in a life filled with hostile oppression was the recurring theme expressed Friday in a poetry reading featuring Angela Davis at SF State's Barbary Coast.

A talented array of speakers, including Davis and four others who have spent time in prison, was presented in a benefit for Rebound, a campus admissions program for ex-offenders wanting to enter SF State.

SF State Lecturer Davis, Communist Party candidate for vice president, told the small, responsive crowd that she was not a poet. Instead she chose to stage the first public reading of her autobiography because she wanted "to express solidarity with the prisoners."

She read with soft articulateness about her experiences with a black convict in Los Angeles that, she said, revealed to her the inherent racism in the U.S. prison system.

She then outlined her initial involvement with civil rights activist George Jackson and four other inmates, which eventually landed Davis in jail for allegedly participating in their attempted escape.

As her readings revealed more of the injustices she had observed, Davis' struggle to remain poised seemed to become more determined.

Master of Ceremonies John Meehan, an ex-prisoner and Rebound outreach director, read from his own poems and from the works of Pancho Aguilu. Meehan said he wanted Aguilu to attend, but "he was busy celebrating his third year of solitary confinement."

Aguilu, 31, has served 11 years of a life sentence for shooting a San Francisco policeman. Since then, he has published three volumes of poetry and was chairman of the Folsom Prison

Creative Writer's Workshop.

Meehan later said, "a lot of people commit crimes, but it seems only the poor, the black and the Hispanic end up in prison."

Another speaker, Floyd Sales, introduced himself as "a novelist, poet, teacher, and ex-jailbird."

A former SF State lecturer, Sales spoke like a smart street-corner hustler mentioning his involvement in the 1960s leftist movement on campus. He said he "was thrown off campus three times before they hired me as a creative writing teacher."

Sales' vivid poems focus on losers, such as the killer on the run who climbs a tall tree just before the police catch up with him. From the top of the tree the killer throws open his arms and yells, "I am free, free, FREE," as he leaps to his death.

Another poet participating in the benefit was Cliff McIntire, a co-editor of the Haight-Ashbury Literary Journal. A large, bear of a man wearing mismatched colors and a derby hat, McIntire contrasted his comic appearance with an angry delivery spat between clenched teeth.

McIntire said he spent "11 years, nine months, seven days and five hours rotting in a hellhole called prison." He later challenged every poet to "write the most ambitiously self-biographical poem you can."

Reading from his recently published collection of poems, "Manic-Depressive Afternoon," McIntire revealed the same enigmatic contrast in verse as he did in appearance — that of a person torn between light-heartedness and violent anger.

Other readers were Intelligence Om, an SF State student and ex-prisoner whose poems exposed a captive man's need for confirmation of love; Lorna Dee Cervantes, who read a poem portraying a former friend's wisdom des-



Photo by Jim Blaise

Angela Davis reads from her autobiography at a recent benefit for the campus Rebound program.

pite his destitution; and Joanne Hotchkiss, whose poems of moonbeams and mountains seemed rambling and out-of-place.

The 2½-hour benefit moved swiftly and kept most of the curious spectators seated. But it is sadly ironic that a

movie such as "The Rose," a sensationalized, fictional account of a desperate artist and her attempt at expression, can fill the Barbary Coast, while a talented troupe of poets open its own desperate hearts to a room of empty chairs.

State arts funding to be localized

by Denise Franco

San Francisco will take part in a new program designed to localize some of the cultural planning activities of the California Arts Council.

The State-Local Partnership Program was recently established by the California Arts Council and the State Legislature to encourage further artistic development in rural and suburban areas of California by giving the counties more control over government funding of local arts programs.

Each county will receive \$12,000 of the \$1 million partnership program budget for the first phase: development of a local arts plan.

The remaining funds will be apportioned to the counties for actual grants, the amounts determined by population and per capita spending for the arts in relation to the average personal income of the county.

The San Francisco Art Commission has been named as the county agency responsible for the development and implementation of a county arts plan. The formulation of a plan is expected to take six months.

Ray Taliaferro, president of the San Francisco Arts Commission, will appoint a committee of representatives from the art community that will eventually be responsible for reviewing grant applications from local artists and art groups.

As yet, Taliaferro has received no recommendations for prospective arts plan committee members and would welcome suggestions from people in-

involved in the various disciplines including dance, music, theater, literary arts and visual arts.

In order to aid counties in initiating their planning process, Pat Liteky, the head of the State-Local Partnership program, has been traveling throughout the state speaking to local art organizations, explaining the program and answering questions on procedure.

Liteky says San Francisco has a particular problem because it is a city and county in one with a large, diverse population and a high concentration of artists and art groups, all of whom must be served by this program.

"No one is going to be left out," he says. "What we want to see the public do is hit the (S.F. Art) Commission with its ideas."

"The aim is to get the decision making power over funds into the local area. It's the first step to decentralization," says Liteky.

In the past, artists have had to apply directly to the State Council for co-sponsorship in community art projects and for individual grants for specific art projects. This year's State Arts Council's budget was \$11.2 million, of which \$9 million goes directly to grant programs, the remainder is used in administration of the agency.

"It is important to realize the (State-Local Partnership Program) has just begun with a limited budget, the bulk of which is going to planning rather than to art groups in the forms of grants," says Douglas Johnson of the Neighborhood Arts Program, a program funded by the S.F. Art Commission.

Low Moan's new hit

A fierce and funny frenzy

by D. Robert Foster

Vaudevilian slapstick makes a superb comeback in the new Low Moan Spectacular production of "Footlight Frenzy" at the Marines' Memorial Theater.

Created by those same zanies who concocted "Bullshot Crummond" and "El Grande de Coca-Cola," this third in a trio of delightful stage comedies is a must-see show that will undoubtedly become as big a hit for Low Moan as did its two predecessors.

"Footlight Frenzy" is an uproarious comedy of theatrical errors, a laugh-a-minute story that is actually two plays in one — twice the gags and twice the fun.

Here's the plot, but pay attention: A suburban New York theater group is staging a benefit for children called "Tarnished Silver" at a local school auditorium. Written and directed by has-been producer Tony Langdon, the play is a clichéd story about the class-crossing love between the debutante daughter of a well-to-do family and Johnny Chicago, gangster and owner of the downtown Hotsy-Totsy Club.

Backstage, things get off to a bad start when we discover that actors for both the butler and Johnny Chicago's parts have walked out on the show.

But, no problem. The butler is replaced by a telephone, the gangster by the school janitor and everything is ready to go until the cast discovers that famed producer David Merrick is

incompetence.

The entire cast of "Footlight Frenzy" is masterful at the art of comedy with Ron House as Langdon who has recurring psychotic blackouts,



in the audience, scouting for new talent.

From then on, everything that could possibly go wrong, does.

Actors fall from catwalks, stage lights blow up, props crumble left and right and the cast hilariously deteriorates into a jealousy-ridden, bumbling, drug-intoxicated mess of

Alan Shearman as the absent-minded schoolteacher, Ron Vernan as the suave Chas. Courtney and Anna Mathias as the starry-eyed and giggling debutante.

Rodger Bumpass, a veteran from The National Lampoon's "That's Not Funny, That's Sick" tour, shines as Benny the janitor who, despite his stage fright, is transformed from a shy,

love-sick custodian into the gun-slinging Johnny Chicago. Bumpass' character is instantly lovable and his sensational slapstick stage antics are not to be believed.

Diz White (who has worked in the past with the Firesign Theatre, helped write Low Moan's recent ABC special and will appear along with House, Shearman and Vernan in the forthcoming film "The Incredible Shrinking Woman" with Lily Tomlin), is wonderfully obnoxious as the Marlene Dietrich-like Laura, out for revenge on her fellow cast member (Mathias) who has eyes for her husband while overdosing on Thorazine, Valium and marijuana at the same time.

Low Moan's stage set is a refreshingly unique approach. The real audience of "Footlight Frenzy" sits face-to-face across the stage from "Tarnished Silver's" audience — a collection of stuffed dummies complete with clapping mechanical hands — who make an obvious satirical comment on the state of modern (San Francisco?) theater goers.

"Footlight Frenzy," produced in association with the American Conservatory Theater, runs through Nov. 30, and half-priced tickets are available to students a half-hour before each performance.

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Western Front festival — notes from the underground

by Linda Tieber

The underground arts scene blinked its eyes in the light of outside exposure last week. The second annual Western Front festival unearthed a showcase of music, art, theater, video, fashion, and other expressive art forms from here, across the nation, and overseas.

From Oct. 16-27, the seamy recesses of San Francisco's lesser-known galleries and clubs, like Valencia Tool and Die and Club Generic, to more above-ground establishments like the Old Waldorf and the Warfield Theater, were the setting for veteran punks, avant-garde filmmakers, graphic artists, performers, and curiosity seekers, people who wanted to see what hid in the titillating shadows of the underground. The latter no doubt were probably pleased, disgusted, surprised, and re-awakened. Below the topsoil there's a thriving megalopolis.

The opening night of the festival featured a street poster art collection at Valencia Tool and Die, which turned out to be a convivial soiree of the usual locals. The punk art lacked conviction on gallery walls. There's no comparison to the impact of weather-beaten handbills stapled onto polls or in dingy alleys.

Stiff Little Fingers from Ireland, one of the festival's bigger names, rammed through battleground music that was fervent and impressive, yet, at the same time, disconcerting. How many of the hard-core punks at the Stone last Wednesday could relate to

or even listen to the lyrics of this band, a bunch of fellows who'd lived with the constant threat of guns and violence in Belfast and now sang it to sweaty, delirious pogoers?

Tenth Street Hall housed four groups Friday night, two local, Minimal Man and Sleepers, and two from Great Britain, the Young Marble Giants and Cabaret Voltaire. The building, a former religious temple of sorts, filled with smoke and hypnotic rhythms. A small picture of a religious personage, presumably the pope, stared from an overhang at the glut of people below. There were jarring performances by all the groups, a mostly downbeat evening of electronic music. Sleepers was riveting with lead singer Ricky Williams' moody, Iggy Pop-ish mannerisms. Cabaret Voltaire, a band with a name appropriate to a dominant mood of the Western Front Festival (named after an early 1900's Dada club in Zurich), manipulated machinery music to disarmingly somatic results in the attentive crowd.

The A.R.E. gallery and Valencia Tool and Die received capacity crowds for their more esoteric events. Video at the Savoy Tivoli was an almost nightly occurrence. Christop Dreher and Heiner Muehlenbrock, filmmakers from Berlin, showed "Okay Okay," their futuristic movie footage of society in disarray at the Tool and Die.

The '60s New Wave progenitors, the Flaming Groovies, along with a mix of local and not-so-local bands, played to a half-lackadaisical half-spirited crowd on Sunday afternoon at a free concert at Civic Center Plaza, the last day of

the Front. The backdrop of City Hall for the Mutants' lively set of punk seemed absurdly fitting for the conclusion of the festival.

For the people who organized the event, it had been hard work for six months beforehand. The main organizers were an alliance of concerned individuals from different sectors of the underground environment — the Board of Directors of the Western Front. This year's festival hit closer to home goals than last year. Western Front 1979 was plagued with disagreements on the approach and philosophy of the festival on the part of the planners.

The goals of the festival, according to Dirk Dirksen, manager of the primal S.F. New Wave club, the Mabuhay Gardens and member of the Board of Directors, were to make outsiders aware of the alternatives in the arts; to give local bands and artists opportunities for more performances and added exposure to the mass media; to attract artists and groups from other areas; and to provide a sense of community for those in the local underground scene.

Dirksen, in his trademark dry-wit manner, quipped about this year's festival.

"It's like Chinese food. It fills you but pretty soon you'll want more," he said, "and you'll get more."

Having 12 different performance locations is one way the Western Front has tried to establish accessibility for the community.

He is optimistic about the third Western Front.

"I'd like to see free concerts each

day," he said about next year.

Brad Lapin ("Brad L."), editor of Damage, leading S.F. punk newspaper, and another member of the Board of Directors of the Western Front, felt that there were no major compromises inherent in the festival.

"As long as your integrity is intact, there are no compromises," he said, "in most cases, the compromises were minimal."

Artists becoming "mainstream" are no longer underground — they sell to the masses. Dirksen feels artistic compromise is something judged in individual acts.

"It's in your mind...Some of these people (at the Western Front) will be old hat in two years...To maximize profits, some stop evolving... Actually, it would be ideal to gain recognition and, at the same time, keep exploring new territory," he said.

In attempting to "affect the above ground," the underground must come out, one way or another. Lapin lodges complaints against the establishment press for their virtual lack of recognition for the underground scene or the Western Front.

"It's grotesque," he said.

"They pooh-pooh it, shun it...They're complete Philistines," Lapin said.

He sees the pull of a "cultural mafia" over the festival and the underground — "outside" people who manipulate the things the public are made aware of — as well as a cultural mafia existing within the underground itself.

"Where we are now, we don't have the power to do anything," he said.



Pounding mallet on mike, Sally Mutant of The Mutants keeps the beat in Civic Center.

People will become increasingly bored with the mainstream offerings and will see the alternative as viable.

"By contrast, they'll see the bankruptcy of the overground," Lapin said.

For next year, Lapin is two-sided on the prospect of receiving fuller coverage from the establishment press.

"In one sense, I don't care...First, we want to be paid attention to, the artists be given their due. But then if

they (the establishment press) continue to ignore it (the underground), their ability to function will be questioned... I'm sorry about San Francisco. More people should just be informed. My main charge against the media is irresponsibility," Lapin said.

The ground's hard. Western Front's attempt at a thorough rototilling may be what this city's underground needs. Maybe next year.

The Clio awards: elevated advertising

by D'Arcy Fallon

It's a racket where only James Garner and Mariette Hartley can win as "Best Actor" and "Best Actress" for Polaroid cameras, where McDonalds can place first in the fast-food category for "those stirring sounds, those crisp hashbrowns."

It's a jingling theme, an advertiser's dream, ladies and gentlemen: the Clio awards.

The Clio awards are given annually for prime-time efforts in package design, radio, print, specialty advertising and television commercials.

Last week the winning commercials were screened at the Palace of Fine Arts, showing the best commercials from 47 foreign countries, as well as the United States.

At a pre-screening session in the warehouse district, along San Francisco's Embarcadero, San Francisco producer Michael Koppy showed a 45-minute segment of the cream of the crop, including a winner for Henry Weinhard's Private Reserve Beer, by San Francisco ad agency Ogilvy and Mather. (It's the one where the old cowhand muses about the time he used to work with a herd of "them, Henry Weinhard's, long horns they was.")

Eastman Kodak cleaned up, winning in the overall ad campaign, with a series of little vignettes drawn from life's emotional moments, such as a minor masterpiece called "The Engagement Party." An American girl, who looks like the typical WASP, and her foreign fiancée nervously prepare to announce their engagement at a party with both sets of parents in tow. The icebreaker of course, is pictures, as the Latin mom and the WASP mom pose together, the Kodak theme is piped in: "The more you take, the more you give."

Kodak also won a Clio for Best Cinematography in a Bergman-like com-

mercial depicting a depressed young woman. We see her lying in a fetal position in bed. It's raining outside: all the colors inside are muted blues and grays. She goes to the movies and buys a ticket — for one. At a restaurant, she eats alone. On the job, she's ignored, and unappreciated. She wanders into a park, and we hear a voice say, "But I have worth. I count. I have something to offer this world." It pulls all the right heartstrings, and we're hooked. Just as the audience is silently cheering "right on" a sentence rolls across the screen. "This is a message from the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints," leaving the viewer flabbergasted.

The Clios go on and on... A box of Waterford crystal is rolled down a ski jump, protected by St. Regis packaging material, only to be unpacked at the bottom, the contents unbroken.

"Mean" Joe Green shares the award for best male performance with a spunky kid named Timmy Okun for a Coca-Cola commercial. Green returns to the locker room, beaten and exhausted, as a small fan tags behind him, offering Green a sip of his coke. It's a nice moment.

The international entrants show more imagination; some of the British commercials are outright bawdy. In one spot Dudley Moore stars as a punk rocker in a record store who finds he is walletless at the check-out stand. A conservative man buying classical records suggests he get a Barclay banking card; Moore suggests the man lend him his card instead.

The Clio awards are the best in commercial propaganda. At last year's screening at the Palace of Fine Arts, they had to turn advertising executives away at the door, according to Koppy. Despite this attempt to lift advertising to an elevated state, a commercial is still a commercial for most of us — something worth leaving the room for.

Spotlight

MUSIC

Oct. 31 — Back In The Saddle and The Toons, at 8 p.m. and 11 p.m., The Great American Music Hall, 859 O'Farrell St.

Oct. 31 — David La Flamme and the Beau Brummels at Lambo's starting at 9:30 p.m. 2576 Lombard St.

Oct. 31 — Sharon McNight with Halloween host, Divine, 9 p.m. The Plush Room Cabaret in the Hotel York, 940 Sutter St.

Oct. 31 — The Exotic Erotic Masquerade Ball featuring Jane Dornacker (Leila T. Snake) and Cha Cha Billy, beginning at 8 p.m., California Hall, 625 Polk St.

Oct. 31 — Nov. 1 — Halloween Weekend Howl, featuring Curtis Lawson and the Westcoast Blues Band, Blackberry, and Lady Luscious, 8 p.m. Club Long Island, 4546 3rd St.

Nov. 2 — 9 — Singer Morgana King will appear for one week at The Entertainers, 401 Broadway.

Oct. 31 — Nov. 1 — Stanley Turrentine appears at V.I.S., 628 Divisadero St.

THEATER

Oct. 31 — Dec. 13 — The One Act Theater Company presents three plays by women playwrights: "Scream Your Head Off" by Deborah Rogin, "American Modern" by Joanna Glass, and "Questionnaire" by SF State student Leslie Brody, Thursdays through Saturdays at 8:30 p.m., and Sundays at 7:30 p.m. 430 Mason St.

Oct. 31 — Dec. 7 — "Spring Awakening," by Frank Wedekind and directed by SF State student Randall Bianchi, will be presented Fridays and Saturdays at 8 p.m. and Sundays at 3 p.m. at the San Francisco Actors Ensemble Theater, 2940 16th St., Studio B-1.

Oct. 31 — Nov. 2 — The Red Flag Theater will present Bertolt Brecht's "The Mother," Friday through Sunday at 8 p.m. at the San Francisco Dance Theater, 1412 Van Ness Ave.

Nov. 1 — The Magic Theater will host an open forum with the performing artists following this preview performance of "Frankie and Johnnie: A True Story," by Winston Tong and Bruce Geduldig, and "The Saints of Father Lyons," written, directed and performed by John O'Keefe, 8:30 p.m. Bldg. D at Fort Mason Center.

Oct. 31 — Nov. 23 — Student half-price rush tickets for "My Fair Lady," starring Rex Harrison, are available Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights for the remainder of the run. Golden Gate Theater, 25 Taylor St.

FILM

Oct. 31 — "Prevues of Coming Attractions," six hours of old movie trailers, beginning at 6 p.m., Gateway Cinema, 215 Jackson St.

Nov. 3 — "La Vieille Dame Indigne," (The Shameless Old Lady), a French film, will be presented by the French Film Club at USF, 7:30 p.m., Room 232, Harney Center, Cole and Fulton streets.

EXHIBITS

Oct. 31 — Nov. 30 — An exhibition based on the traditional Mexican celebration, Day of the Dead, will open at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art on Oct. 31. All Souls Day. Van Ness at McAllister Streets.

Oct. 30 — Nov. 15 — Unpublished photographs of Diane Arbus at the Fraenkel Gallery, 55 Grant Ave.

Oct. 30 — Dec. 3 — First Anniversary Group Show at SOMA — South of Market Art Gallery, 2795 16th St.

Nov. 1 — 30 — "The Exchange Show" is an exchange exhibition of women artists from the Bay Area and Berlin, West Germany, featuring "Etchings and Watercolors" by Gisela Weimann, Nov. 1-2, at the Philippe Bonafont Gallery, 478 Green St., "Paintings" by Hella Santarossa, Nov. 3-26, at the Goethe Institute, 530 Bush St., and Experimental Films by both artists Nov. 4, 6 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

EVENTS

Oct. 31 — The Epilepsy Society of San Francisco is sponsoring the first annual "Evening of the Mask," featuring Cajun music, performing artists and a midnight "Ceremony of the Mask," 9 p.m. at the First Unitarian Church Franklin Street at Geary Boulevard.

Nov. 2 — The Eighth Annual Printers Fair will be held by the Small Press Club of Marin, featuring the work of amateur letterpress printers of the Bay Area. Noon to 5 p.m. at the Park School, 360 E. Blithedale Ave., Mill Valley.

Pushing stunts

by Teresa Priem

Allen Goorwitz (aka Garfield), was in town last week promoting "The Stunt Man," a new movie on making movies, in which he co-stars with Peter O'Toole.

In his penthouse suite above Union Square, Goorwitz, about 40, balding, and slightly overweight, was armed with a battalion of pill bottles trying to fight off a cold.

Seeming awed by his luxurious surroundings, he quipped, "This place is like what you would see in episodes of 'The Twilight Zone.' He explained that a man would check into a hotel and get everything he wanted and then later find out that he had "unwittingly sold his soul to the devil."

Goorwitz looked and acted the part of an average guy. But how many average guys have made 30 movies?

Goorwitz began his film acting career in 1967 as Allen Garfield, appearing with Robert DeNiro in two early Brian DePalma films, "Greetings," and "Hi Mom."

His subsequent films include: "The Conversation," "The Owl and the Pussycat," "Putney Swope," "The Candidate" (in which he played the "image maker"), "The Organization," "The Brink's Job," "Nashville" (as Ron Lee Blackley's husband and manager) and, most recently, "One Trick Pony."

Goorwitz played the role of the screenwriter in "The Stunt Man," even though he "lamented the fact that the writer, of all things, was underwritten."

But he conceded, "What I thought was a little role brought me personally more reaction than any role that I've done in my life."

Friends and critics have noted a higher degree of vulnerability and genuineness in this portrayal. "I guess it had to do with my arriving at a certain point in my life where, instead of grabbing at things, I was in a position where I wanted to give. I'm allowing even more of myself to be revealed than ever before in terms of who I am."

Goorwitz adopted his professional name, "Garfield," after seeing John Garfield in the boxing film, "Body and Soul." He worked under this name for 12 years, but when his parents died three years ago, he said he wanted to work under his real name as "a lasting legacy" to them.

People in the movie industry eventually got used to seeing Allen Garfield's face under a new name. But people seeing him on television are still confused.

"People will write in saying, 'That looked like Allen Garfield on 'Trapper John.' Another will write, 'That wasn't Allen Garfield. That was a new actor Allen Goorwitz whom they got because they couldn't afford Allen Garfield.'"

Documentaries capture revolution

by Karen Franklin

"Twenty bodies, many showing signs of torture and one without a head, were found" in El Salvador, read an Associated Press bulletin last week. "No group claimed responsibility for the killings."

More than 7,000 El Salvadorans have died so far this year in political violence. Most U.S. reporters have fled the danger there. AP says fighting "between factions of the left and right" is to blame, shedding no further light on what is happening.

One of the few western journalists remaining by the middle of this year was Dutch filmmaker Frank Diamand. He and his cameraman, despite the fact that they both sustained bullet wounds while filming, have managed to produce a revealing, gut-wrenching

documentary.

"El Salvador: Revolution or Death" lends insight into a nation on the verge of revolution. The history of the conflict is revealed through meetings with displaced peasants and interviews with such human rights proponents as Archbishop Carlos Romero. Startling footage of Romero's funeral, after he was killed by right-wing forces in March of this year, showed soldiers firing on the hundreds of thousands of mourners.

The film shows peasants and factory workers actively organizing for higher pay and better working conditions and the brutal reactions to their activities by government forces.

The country has been under military rule since a 1932 peasant revolt that left 30,000 dead. Fearing "another Nicaragua," the United States this year gave the junta \$6 million in

military aid and an additional economic boost of \$50 million. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, three U.S. Army teams are training El Salvadoran military units in intelligence and riot control techniques.

In the film, Agosto Cesar, a young El Salvadoran, described how martial law works. He and two friends were stopped and searched one day. When soldiers found a small pistol on one of his friends, the three were arrested and tortured.

They were then taken to a deserted road, shot in the head and run over with trucks. His two friends died. Two deep holes where a bullet entered and exited Cesar's face mark his narrow escape from death.

Labor, peasant, student, Christian and guerrilla opposition groups joined forces in April. The resulting Demo-

cratic Revolutionary Front is a move toward unified resistance to the junta.

San Francisco filmmaker John Chapman presented a film about Nicaragua that shows what can happen when all sectors unite against a military dictatorship.

Chapman visited Nicaragua during the final days of the July 1979 revolution there. Though shot at, searched and detained, he managed to get remarkable footage of young Sandinista guerrillas — the "muchachos" — fighting on the barricades.

"Nicaragua: Scenes from the Revolution" illustrates conditions that parallel those in El Salvador.

Revolutionary war devastated the country. By last year, 80 percent of Nicaraguan children under age 5 were malnourished, with only five doctors available for every 10,000 people. One

in five Nicaraguans were left homeless. Chapman illustrated the extent of the destruction with footage of entire cities, which had been leveled by bombings.

Chapman stayed in Nicaragua after the fall of Somoza to film the beginning of reconstruction. New housing construction, agricultural revitalization through planting of new crops and literacy brigades from the cities traveling to the countryside to teach peasants to read and write are just some of the activities he has captured in this fascinating document of a revolution.

For information on future showings of these films contact Casa Nicaragua, 3015 24th St., 824-9728; or Casa El Salvador, 3557 20th St., 282-3070.

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Sports

Gators' homecoming spoiled by Aggies

4th quarter mistakes kill major upset bid

by Steve Tady

With visions of an upset dancing in its head, the SF State football team held a 24-21 lead over heavily favored UC Davis early in the third quarter. Suddenly, the Gators suffered three turnovers on three consecutive plays. The Aggies turned all three mistakes into points and went on to a 48-32 victory at Cox Stadium last Saturday.

Everything seemed right for an upset. A homecoming crowd of 3,416 gathered. The team had won two consecutive games. The offense had been moving the ball, and the defense was the best in the Far Western Conference. Even the Aggies' star running back Ron Austin was sidelined with a bruised knee. But six turnovers killed the Gators' chances for an upset.

Coach Vic Rowen was not disappointed despite the near upset. "I'm proud of this team. That was the best game we've played in seven or eight years. Nobody can push us around anymore. Our program has turned around," he said.

Before the crowd had a chance to settle down, quarterback Russ Jensen dropped back on the first play and hit wide receiver Bob Hughes for a 40-yard gain and the afternoon looked promising. The drive stalled and the Gators prepared to punt. They faked the punt and Ed Conroy flipped a pass that apparently wasn't expected by the Gator receiver. The pass was intercepted and the tone of the game was set. Each time SF State seemed to have Davis on the run, a mistake would thwart its momentum.

"Mistakes killed us," said Rowen. "We really had a chance to win this game." Davis drove steadily downfield after the interception and Nick Corso plunged over from the 3-yard line to give the Aggies the initial score of the game.

The Gators retaliated on the first play of the second quarter as Steve Campbell crossed the goal from the two. But the snap from center was low, and the extra point attempt failed.

After Davis lengthened its lead on a 9-yard halfback option pass from John Lucido to Mike Kane, the Gators came back to tie the game with the help of the referees. Two pass interference calls moved the Gators quickly into scoring position. La Norris Siders took a pitch from Jensen and rambled around the left end for a touchdown. The two-point conversion was successful, and the score was tied.

The Gators closed out the scoring in the first half when Alan Dewart connected on a 46-yard field goal that would have been good from 56. Jose Nuila, a freshman from Daly City, set up the score by intercepting a Ken O'Brien pass and returned it 15 yards. The Gators ran off the field to the hearty applause of the fans and with a 17-14 halftime lead. Perhaps they should have stayed in the locker room.

Davis was obviously disturbed by the impressive first-half performance of the Gators. So disturbed, they sent injured Ron Austin into the game to open the second half. An electrifying 69-yard kickoff return gave the Aggies excellent field position. O'Brien gave the ball to Austin on almost every play and he finally scored from the 9-yard line. Austin seemed to inspire the Aggies as he slashed through the Gator defense for large chunks of yardage on the opening drive.

The Gators refused to die. Dewart killed a punt on the 2-yard line. The defense held, and the Gators capitalized on the superb field position when co-captain Michael Brown took an 8-yard scoring pass from Jensen. The Gators led 24-21 and the optimistic fans voiced their approval.

The defense was fired up. Derrick Casey and Gil Castillo continually harassed quarterback O'Brien. They seemed to be slowing down Austin too.

The Aggies forged their way down field and settled for a tying 26-yard field goal by Rod Holmquist with only 1:32 left in the third quarter. On the drive, Castillo made his 114th tackle of the season, a new Gator record.

Castillo played an unbelievable game. He made 28 tackles on the day and



Linebacker Chuck Werk (55) goes down as UC Davis running back Ronnie Austin slashes through the Gator defense.

seemed to have a hand on every play that Davis ran.

The score was now 24-24, and everyone settled in for a fierce fourth quarter of action. The next three offensive plays that the Gators ran destroyed any hopes for victory. Jensen dropped back and spotted Bob Hughes running down the left side of the field. Hughes cut right and Jensen threw to the left. The result, an interception by Mel Byrd at the 27-yard line. O'Brien made good on a quarterback sneak for a 31-24 lead.

The kickoff was taken deep in the end zone and returned to the 10-yard line. The ball should have been downed in the end zone.

The next play resulted in a fumble, and Davis recovered on the 4-yard line. An excellent goal line stand forced the Aggies to kick a field goal.

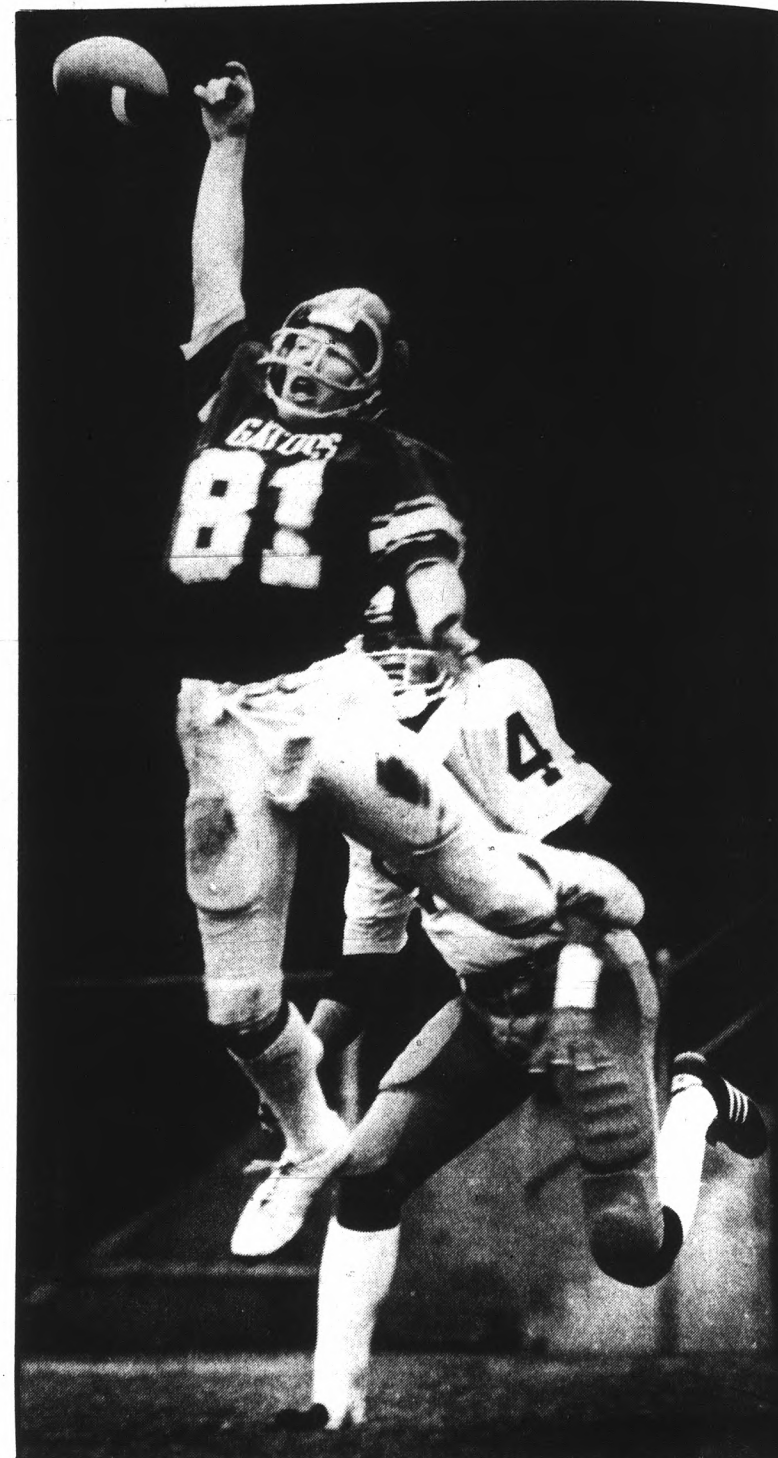
Only 10 points down, and with plenty of time to come back, hope was springing eternal. But the springs of hope started to rust when the next play resulted in an interception. The ball tipped off the hands of Ed Conroy, and Terry Isley picked it off. Davis methodically moved downfield and put the game out of reach on a juggling 14-yard touchdown reception by Jeff Zimmerman.

The spirits of the faithful fans now matched the cold, cloudy, sometimes rainy day. Another fumble and another interception compounded the misery of Gators and fans alike. With less than two minutes left, Greg Hart grabbed an 8-yard touchdown pass to make the score a little closer.

On Saturday, the Gators (2-4-1) will try to rebound against non-conference foe St. Mary's (5-2) in Moraga.

The Gators lost to Santa Clara in the "Little Big Game" last Saturday by a score of 27-16. The defeat snapped a five-game winning streak.

The Gators and the Gaels have met only twice. The last time was in 1973 when the two squads tied 14-14. In 1972, the Gators trounced St. Mary's 38-12.



Mike Hallinan goes up for a pass... but not high enough.

Photos by Mark Costantini

Pass the pigskin please — 49er style

The SF State football team is building a potent offensive attack that is based on the same theories of Bill Walsh, coach of the San Francisco 49ers. In other words, pass, pass, pass.

With tools like sophomore quarterback Russ Jensen and a bevy of talented receivers, the coaches decided to install a complicated passing offense that will cause many problems for Far Western Conference coaches in the next few years.

"Things look very bright for the future. There are signs of an offensive machine building here at SF State," receiver coach Jim Barker said.

Along with Jensen, receivers Bob Hughes, LaMonte Winston, Mike Hallinan and tight end Ed Conroy are trying to master the complicated offensive philosophy.

Barker explained why the decision was made to adopt the Walsh passing game. "It's the greatest pass offense in the game today. We installed it here because all our receivers are very intelligent. They work very hard and they are very talented," he said.

To make the passing game run efficiently, a talented quarterback is needed. The coaches think that Russ Jensen will make the offense run smoothly.

"There is no limit to Jensen's talent. He has as good an arm as anybody in the country. The important thing is that Russ spends a lot more time than any of the other players on looking at films and correcting his mistakes," said Barker.

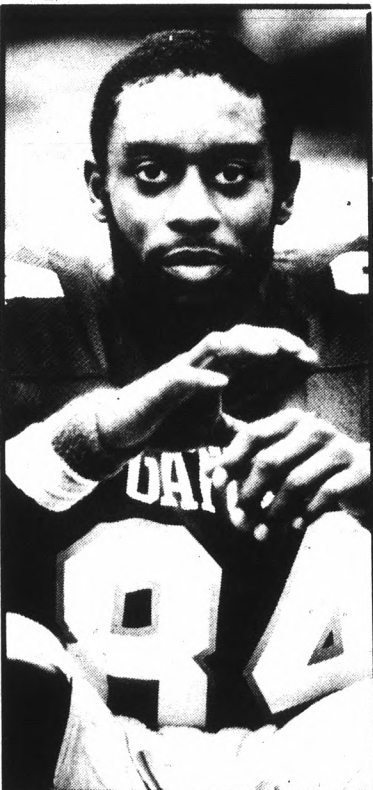
The receivers are suitably impressed with the new offense. LaMonte Winston, a junior receiver from Skyline High School in Oak-



The Gator receivers: Bob Hughes (left) has the hands, LaMonte Winston (center) has the speed, and Mike Hallinan (right) has the steadiness.

land, is pleased. "I love it. Barker and Rowen are great teachers. I have learned more football this year than ever before. It's a full-scale, wide-open attack. It's very complicated, but when we learn it, we will be very confident and very hard to stop," he said.

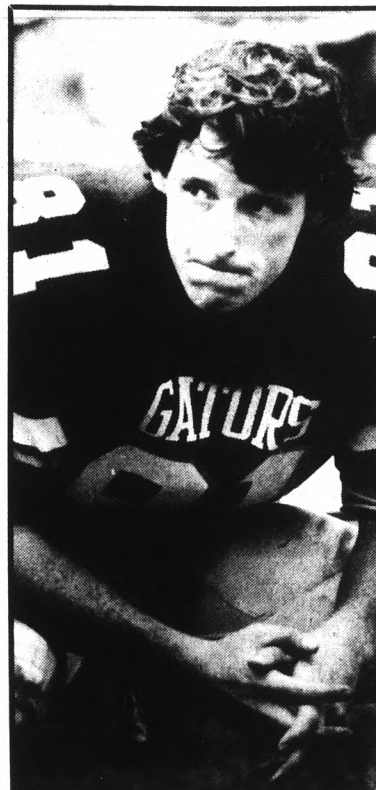
Winston, who caught an 84-yard touchdown pass earlier this season, has impressed Barker. "He amazes



me in practice. We do one-hand catch drills and LaMonte is the best. He has the largest hands I have ever seen. He is much more disciplined this year," Barker added.

Winston has been a big play man for the Gators this year. He is averaging 21.1 yards per catch on 19 receptions.

Mike Hallinan did not play very much in his first three years at SF



Photos by D.D. Wolohan

State. This year, he is the Gators' leading receiver with 24 catches for a net of 349 yards. This is Hallinan's last year and he has mixed emotion. "I'm happy with my year, but I'm sad it's my last one," he said.

Barker compares Hallinan with ex-Oakland Raider Fred Biletnikoff. "He is a great route runner. He has great hands, and he is our

steadiest receiver. Mike does not have blinding speed, but he is a clutch receiver. We go to him in the money situations," Barker said.

Bob Hughes was recruited by Barker out of Orange Coast Junior College where they didn't pass very often. Hughes has caught three touchdown passes this year and has rolled up 276 yards on 18 receptions. Hughes fits the mold of the other Gator receivers. He does not have great speed but he has great hands and runs pass routes well. Barker says Hughes will "catch anything" and as holder for the special teams he is a "very valuable asset"

blockers and they are not really thought of as receivers. They are the unsung members of the team," Barker said. "Ed Conroy has played as good a football as anyone on this team. He has been a steady figure. We will miss him next year," the receiver coach added.

Winston and Hughes will return next year. There are two other receivers who have not played much this year but whom Barker expects to make a significant contribution.

Pat Watson, who transferred from Sacramento City College, has been injured for the greater part of the season. Watson, at 5 feet 11 inches, has an excellent vertical leap, according to Barker. Watson has "good speed, great athletic ability and very good hands," he said.

Willie Bates is a 6-foot-4-inch freshman with great speed and all the tools to be a great receiver. Barker believes when Bates learns to be more disciplined he will "be as good as any receiver in this league."

The Gators are 2-4-1 this year. Obviously, there have been a lot of problems with the new offense.

"The offense is based on split-second decision. When the receiver leaves the line of scrimmage he must instantly decide to which zone to run. He must quickly analyze the defense and make the right cut. The quarterback in turn must read the receivers' cuts. Chances are we will make a lot of mistakes. When everyone has a chance to work with each other, this offense will scare some people," said Barker.

Ed Conroy is the senior tight end for SF State. He has averaged 18.8 yards per catch on 10 receptions. Tight ends are often overlooked in the passing game.

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Booters hit a roadblock — drop a game in the mud

by Jim Muyo

The SF State soccer team, cruising through the season with an 8-0-3 record before losing to Chico State nearly two weeks ago, must now struggle to get a berth in the NCAA playoffs.

The Gators lost for only the second time this year on Saturday when they fell 3-2 to Humboldt State at Arcata.

Even though they still have an impressive 9-2-3 record, the two Gator losses have come against Far Western Conference opponents and, according to coach Jack Hyde, that's what really hurts.

The Gators now have no chance to capture the FWC crown. Chico, which has completed its conference play, has the top spot wrapped up with a 5-1-0 mark. Humboldt, with a 3-1-1 record, will likely finish second. The Lumberjacks have one conference match left.

The Gators must now concentrate on winning the four games left on their schedule. Wins against conference foes Stanislaus State and Cal State-Hayward would raise their conference mark to a respectable 4-2, and wins against Sonoma State and San Jose State would raise their season record to 13-2-3.

The only way the Gators will make the playoffs now is if they receive an at-large berth. At-large berths are

awarded to teams which did not win their conference, but played well during the season.

A big advantage that the Gators have here is their 3-0-2 record against Division I schools. With a victory over Division I San Jose State in the final match of the year, the Gators would have an impressive Division I record, which includes a tie against No. 1 ranked University of San Francisco.

"We can either say that's the end of us or keep on trying to win the remaining games and finish with a really good record," said Hyde.

Paul Mangini gave the Gators a 1-0 lead in the first half Saturday. But before halftime an errant Gator pass was intercepted and Humboldt tied the score. One minute later they added another goal to go up 2-1 at the half.

The Lumberjacks took a 3-1 lead in the second half, but Pete Mangini scored on a penalty kick to close the margin to one. In the final 15 minutes the Gators had some good chances but failed to score.

A muddy field forced the Gators to play what Hyde called an old English style of soccer, kicking the ball long instead of gradually going up field with short passes.

The Gators travel to Sonoma today to face the Cossacks in a non-conference game. Their next conference match will be Saturday against Stanislaus State at Maloney

Field at 2 p.m. The Gators will close out conference play next Wednesday against defending FWC champion Hayward on Maloney Field at 3 p.m. before facing San Jose State here on Nov. 10 at 3 p.m.

BOOTER NOTES ... After 14 games, here are the statistics:

Player	Goals	Assists	Total Points
Pete Mangini	11	4	26
Paul Mangini	4	5	13
Juan Perez	5	3	13
Ahdi Jabari	4	4	12
Richard Mainz	4	0	8
Jilmer Caro	1	3	5
Joe Isaacs	1	1	3
Dave Waterman	1	1	3
Leon Smith	1	1	3
Mike Carter	1	0	2
Malcolm Copley	1	0	2
Jose Pelayo	1	0	2
Adelpho Frias	0	2	2
Cesar Farfon	0	1	1
Scott Ludwig	0	1	1
SF STATE	35	26	96
OPPONENTS	15	10	40

Goalies	Goals			
	Games	Against	Avg	Sh
Jose Cano	2	2	0.25	1
Scott Ludwig	13	13	1.18	1
SF STATE	14	15	1.07	5
OPPONENTS	14	35	2.50	2

*Cano and Ludwig have combined on three shutouts.

Spikers thumped by Chico State

by Jonathan Ames

The SF State women's volleyball team takes its sagging 2-7 Golden State Conference record on the road to Sonoma today.

The Gators are 2-10 overall and are in sixth place out of eight GSC teams. Their conference record is now 2-7.

The team did nothing to improve either its record or its confidence last Saturday when it took a 15-9, 15-3, 15-13 thumping from the Chico State Wildcats.

Gator coach Kathy Argo was exasperated by her team's performance. "I really don't know what to say," she sighed.

The Wildcats, led by coach Dee Wright, improved their overall record to 8-2, and their conference record to 6-2. Chico now holds third place in the GSC behind Sacramento State and UC Davis.

Despite the Gators jumping off to a good start against the Wildcats (they took a 5-0 lead in the first game), their

defense soon betrayed them.

The defenders would group together in one part of the court to return a shot, therefore leaving wide areas open for spikes by the Wildcats.

Tying the game at nine, the Wildcats scored six unanswered points to win the first game easily.

Scoring spurts were the key to the Chico attack. In the second game they trailed 2-0 when they exploded for six straight points. Later in the game they ran off nine straight to take a 2-0 lead in the match.

Stronger serving by the Gators and several unforced errors by the Wildcats made the third game close. Both teams did well bluffing spikes at the net. Gator setter Cyndy Tom also made several timely spikes for key points to keep SF State close.

The teams stayed within two or three points of each other throughout the game until Sharon Galligan of Chico broke a 13-13 tie with a spike. Galligan also won the game and the match for Chico with another spike.

Angel Floyd led the Gator scores with a total of seven for the three games. Tom had five points and Karen Jewell scored four.

Jackie Skinner and Kelley Jackson led the Wildcat charge in the third game, both scoring five points.

Wildcat coach Wright said she was extremely pleased with her team's play.

"We did really well in the first and second games," she said. "In the third game we had a mental lapse and started to coast — we almost coasted too much."

On the other side of the court, Gator coach Argo was far less pleased. She did have praise for some members of the Gator team, however.

"Angel Floyd played very well as did Kim Rickman. Rickman is both the literal sole, as in feet and soul, as in heart of this team," she said.

The team will need all the soul it can find in Sonoma today and Humboldt on Saturday. The Gators will not play at home again until Nov. 7 against Stanislaus State.

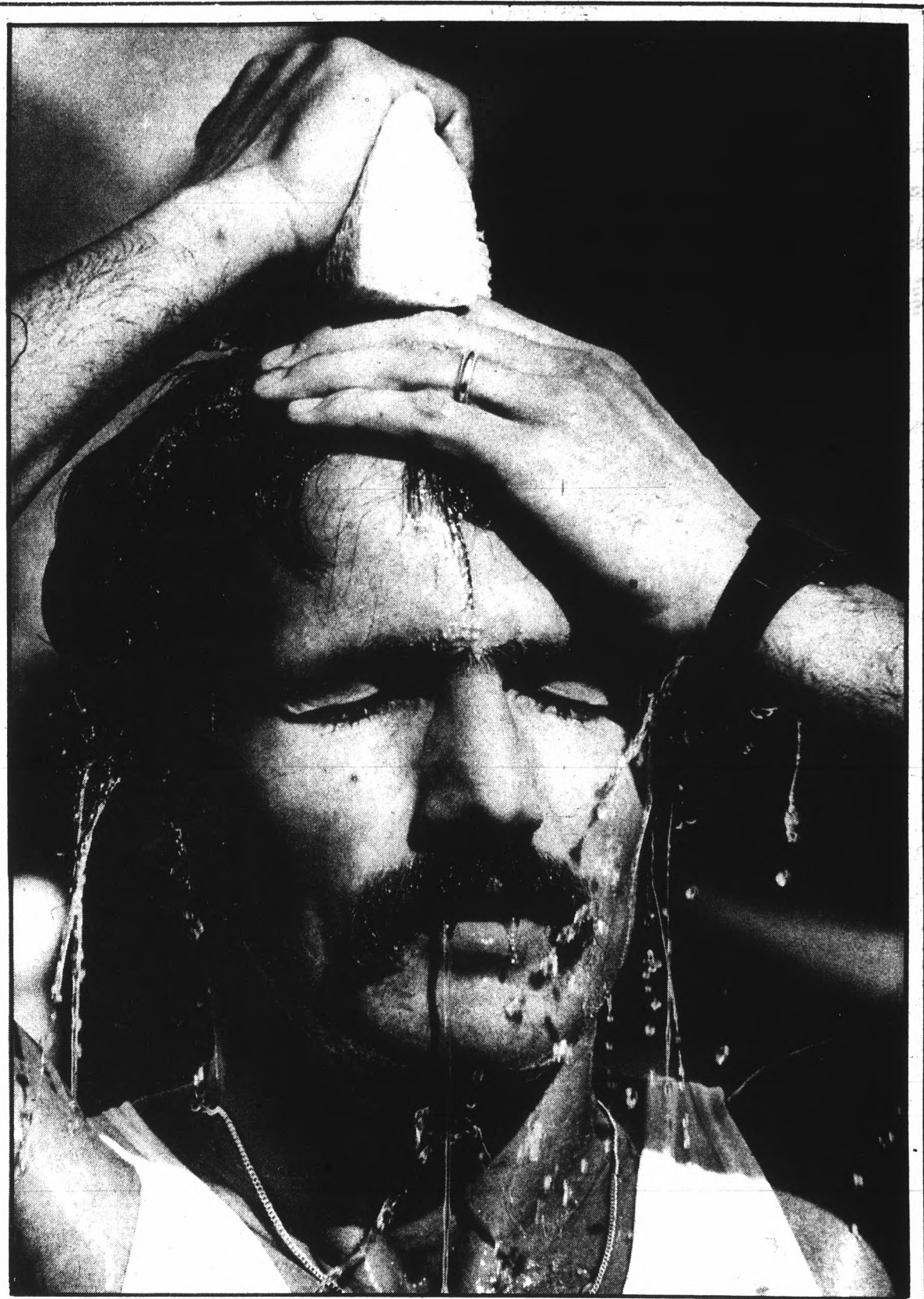


Photo by Mark Costantini

Going the distance

While more than 16,000 runners competed in the New York Marathon in 44-degree temperature and blustery winds last Saturday, 600 Bay Area runners legged it out in the Golden

Gate Marathon in hot humid weather. One marathoner found a way to beat the heat on his way to the Larkspur Ferry Terminal from the Ferry Building by sponging his body.

GSC Championships

Women harriers place 7th

by Jim Muyo

SF State's women's cross country team, plagued throughout the season by injury and illness, wrapped up its campaign by placing seventh out of eight teams in last Saturday's Golden State Conference Championships at Chico State.

Despite the poor finish, coach Devie Nelson had nothing but praise for the runners.

"When I consider that most of them couldn't work out, I'm very pleased and proud of their performance," she said.

Two weeks ago only four Gator runners could run in the Stanford Invitational: three of them were injured, and the other had a cold and had gotten braces put on the day before.

In the meet at Chico, the Gators finished with 198 points compared to 15 for the champion Cal State-Hayward Pioneers.

(In cross country racing one point is awarded for each position across the

finish line. One point is awarded for first place, two points are awarded for second place, etc.)

Hayward's five runners were the first to finish the race across the 3.1 mile course.

The top spot for the Gators went to Jeanette Williams, who, despite a knee injury, finished 28th out of a field of 64. Her 20:24 time was two-tenths of a second faster than her previous best.

Maria Ng was the next Gator to cross the finish line, placing 40th at 21:40. Ng ran most of the season with an arch injury.

Jeanette McFall, the only healthy Gator in the meet, ran the course in 22:15, good for 42nd place.

Deborah Brazil, who had not run in competition in three weeks because of a heel injury, placed 43rd with a 22:32 time.

Next came Mary Ann Stupi who placed 45th at 23:11, 1:03 better than her previous best.

Helen Moss finished 48th with a 25:24 mark, eight seconds faster than

her best time. The winning time of the race was 17:49.

The team also finished seventh in last year's GSC championships and placed in the lower half in the five meets it competed in this year.

It was a disappointing year for Nelson because things looked good just before the season started. But some runners were declared ineligible because they were graduate students and had used up their years of eligibility.

Then came some injuries, an outbreak of the flu and more injuries and the team couldn't put things together.

Nelson said she was especially impressed with Brazil and Ng, who were unable to train for much of the year, but competed anyway in last week's meet.

Nelson said that some of the runners got discouraged during the season and didn't show up for practice. But she said she was pleased with their attitude last week.

WATER POLO

Oct. 24 (Fri.) — The team lost to the San Jose State Spartans 8-4. Goalie Steve Sproule had an excellent game, saving 12 shots.

Oct. 25 (Sat.) — The Cal State-Hayward Pioneers topped the Gators 15-8. Mike Carr and Stan Zitnik turned in hat-trick performances for the Gators.

Oct. 31 (Fri.) — The Gators play two games: they take on UC Davis at 3:30 p.m. and Santa Clara University at 7:30 p.m. Both games will be played here — the first home games for the Gators since Sept. 26.

Nov. 1 (Sat.) — In its final road match of the season, the team travels to Chico State.

VOLLEYBALL

Standings for Golden State Conference:

Sacramento State	12-1
UC Davis	9-2
Chico State	9-2
Humboldt State	6-4
Sonoma State	6-4
SF STATE	2-10
Cal State-Hayward	1-10
Stanislaus State	1-9

JUDO

Oct. 26 (Sun.) — SF State's Judo Club took eight members to the Palo Alto Invitational and placed three of them. Kevin Robinson placed first in the heavyweight white-belt division. John Doyle placed third in the same division. Andrea Santana placed first in the heavyweight brown-belt division.

FOOTBALL

Game-by-game results:

10 *Cal State-Northridge	13
10 Cal Lutheran	10
17 *Cal Poly Pomona	20
7 Cal State-Hayward	21
19 *Sacramento State	0
21 Humboldt State	6
32 UC Davis	48

*Indicates home games.

Far Western Conference Standings:

UC Davis	3-0
Cal State-Hayward	2-0
Chico State	1-1
SF STATE	2-2
Humboldt State	0-2
Sacramento State	0-3

FENCING

Oct. 31 (Fri.) — The Gators go to Rohnert Park to duel the Cossacks of Sonoma State. The Gators are 1-1 this season.

WOMEN'S SOCCER

The newly formed women's soccer team will hold practices Monday and Wednesday at 3 p.m. on Maloney Field. For more information call Coach Dave Hardin at 661-3481.

MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

Nov. 1 (Sat.) — The harriers, who had a break from action last week, go to Morro Bay to compete in the NCAA Western Regionals for Division II schools. The Gators best finish ever in this meet is ninth, but Coach David Fix said he is aiming for a sixth place.

AWARDS

Tom Moore, offensive lineman, was named Player of the Week Monday. Center Mike Repetto and nose guard Gordon Sonoda were named the McDonald's Restaurant offensive and defensive Players of the Game.

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Backwords

Big scare, all for fun

by Annemarie Colby

It was a perfect day for families. Warm Indian Summer weather was punctuated by walnut trees and oak trees just beginning to turn orange, perfect for a drive in the country to pick a Halloween pumpkin from thousands in a field.

Kids will remember it for something else. They got to wander through rows and rows of homemade scarecrows.

The Nut Tree in Vacaville sponsored the scarecrow-making contest last weekend to accompany its annual Halloween pumpkin patch. Art Blum, director of the event, said the sponsors were overwhelmed by the response they received. Hundreds were inspired by the \$500 first prize to submit entries, but because of space limitation, only 180 could be accepted.

"There's Kiss!" shouted one little 4-year-old. "Oooo, yuk, I hate Kiss," said another who looked about 3 years old. The "cat man" scarecrow was dressed in platform boots, chains, black leotards and shaggy black hair.

Other scarecrows wore more traditional garb: straw-stuffed blue jeans, plaid flannel shirts, work gloves, straw hats and corn cob pipes stuck in burlap faces.

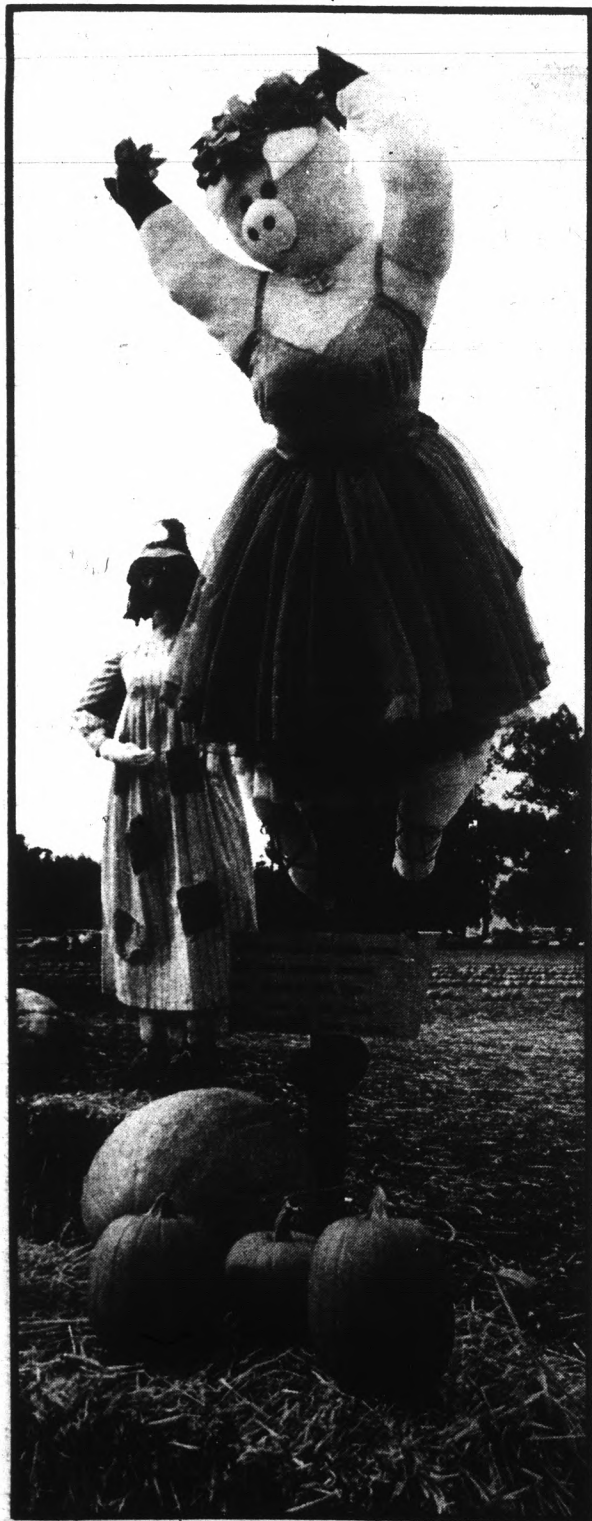
"Whole families are involved in this," said Blum, past president of SF State's alumni association. "You can see these were not just thrown together."

"It's more than PR. Scarecrows are a form of folk art. They're done very legitimately. Except this one looks like it might have been done illegitimately," he said, pointing to a scarecrow of a devil and a pregnant angel standing together next to a sign that read "The Devil Made Me Do It."

Many contestants chose to make political comments with their scarecrows.

A sign saying "Gas Prices Are Scary" accompanied a service station attendant standing at attention in his blue uniform. Two different ayatollah imitations were entered. One amazingly captured the Iranian leader's features vividly. The other was crushing a little blindfolded American man sitting in the palm of the ayatollah's hand. A red, white and blue scarecrow held a sign saying "Don't Let Politics Scare You - Vote."

A Howard Cosell scarecrow convened the event with a corn cob for a microphone and a crow sitting on his shoulder.



Photos by Tony Roehrick

Clockwise from top: Three young spectators laugh about some of the more innovative scarecrows; a longtime Nut Tree performer entertains the crowd; a youngster finds the pumpkin of her choice; this Miss Piggy look-alike seems to be keeping the crows away.



Housewives really took a beating that weekend as most of them came out looking as frumpy as possible.

"Oooh, that's too real," said one woman to her friend as they laughed at one scarecrow made up as a housewife with bags under her eyes in curlers, robe and scuffy slippers holding a newspaper and a cup of coffee in her hands.

"At least I don't have my hair in curlers in the morning," she said.

Tiny girls in pigtails and jeans sat on huge pumpkins, posing for their parents next to scarecrows. They ran back and forth, eager to share their new discoveries with their parents.

"Daddy, Daddy look what I found," shrieked a preschooler as she saw one scarecrow that particularly caught her eye.

Judges were selected from the local media, including art and entertainment writers from New West magazine, San Francisco magazine, the San Francisco Chronicle and Sunset magazine.

"I just look at it and see how it strikes me," said John McWade of Sacramento magazine, describing his method of judging. Judges were asked to look for scarecrows that were creative, well-crafted, constructed with innovative materials and could be effective in frightening predators or at least brightening the landscape.

Beside the scarecrow contest, the Nut Tree had rows of pumpkins and corn stalks and bins of gourds and Indian corn for sale.

Employees were carving pumpkins that will be lit up and put on display Halloween night. Live country music and Dr. Birdbath's puppet show entertained both adults and children.

Visitors swarmed from the fields to the Nut Tree plaza for lunch and shopping. It was doubtful the \$2,500 in prizes was going to result in losses for the store and restaurant complex.

Many scarecrows were done in fantastic detail. Gaylon Schumacher of Vacaville entered a Victorian family of four standing in the traditional picture pose. A sign in front of them said "Families are Something to Crow About."

Dad, with horn-rimmed glasses and mustache, black suit, bowtie and boutonniere stood behind his son with his arm on the boy's shoulders.

The boy wore knickers, suspenders and a blazer. His mother, with baby on her lap, wore her finest blue print dress, wire rimmed glasses, and a pillbox hat with a face net. Her outfit was completed by a brooch, earrings, bracelet and wedding ring. The baby was bundled in a white eyelet gown and bonnet.

"That's my baby. She was the model," Schumacher said over and over with obvious pride as people stopped to admire her work.

She explained she had made the people out of nylons stuffed with cotton batting. The lips, eyes and nose were sewn up giving the appearance of dried apple face dolls.

At the end of the day, the winners were announced and she won third prize. As she walked up to the stage, she looked near tears, disappointed she hadn't won first place.

What did win was an intricate wooden contraption that didn't look like much of a scarecrow. Designed like a weathercock, parts of it turned in the direction the wind was blowing. Brunhilda, a Viking warrior took second place.

A Miss Piggy look-alike in a pink and blue ballerina outfit stretched her manicured hoof high in the air. Underneath her was a little poem.

*There once was a pig named Sabrina.
She was a barnyard ballerina.
She danced on her toes,
and scared all the crows.
She became the prima pigarina!*

Jamey, a live scarecrow hired by the Nut Tree, roamed the fields scaring people by posing as an exhibit and jumping out at them as they got close.

"I've been scaring the hell out of people. Watch, I'll show you," he said.

He lined up with the rest of the straw creatures and like a mime became perfectly still. People looked at him as they walked by, sometimes doing a double take, sure that something was odd about him. As one judge came closer for a better look, Jamey broke the pose and jumped out at her. She screamed and jumped back, clutching her heart.



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